The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Continued War Excitement in England.

An Immense Armament in Course of Preparation.

The Tone of the British Press Somewhat Less Belligerent.

French Statements of the Character of the British Dispatches.

The Demands Based Solely on Legal Grounds.

ANTI-WAR MASS MEETING IN DUBLIN.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Ireland Cannot Remain an Indifferent Spectator of the War.

Bad Effect of the Agitation Upon American Shipping Interests.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, Dec. 7, *vid* Queenstown on the 8th, put in here at 6 o'clock this morning short of coal. She has forty-five passengers for New-York, for which port she sailed at 10 o'clock, and where she will be due on Monday.

It is reported that she called at Halifax for the purpose of delivering Government dispatches, as well as to get a supply of coal.

The *America* passed the *Niagara*, from Boston *vid* Halifax, going into Queenstown.

The dates per the *America* are two days later than those already received.

Warlike sentiments and preparations were unabated in England.

A large anti-war meeting had, however, been held at Dublin.

The British Government had sent a letter approving the course of Commander WILLIAMS, the Mail Agent, on board the steamer *Trent*.

The Paris papers assert that the British Government, in answer to petitions from the manufacturing districts, had stated that the cotton ports of the Southern States would be opened by February at the latest.

Countess CANNING, wife of the Governor-General of India, died at Calcutta on the 18th of November.

The British Parliament had been further prorogued till the 7th of January.

It was stated that orders for the purchase of half a million quarters of wheat had been sent to the Black Sea ports from London, within the last few days, for present and future use.

The British frigate *Warrior* was taking in 760 tons of coal, preparatory to service on the North American coast.

A considerable number of additional English troops were to be sent to Canada.

The *Constitutionnel*, *Patrie*, *Debats*, and several other French journals, say that France will remain neutral in the event of war between England and the United States.

The *Hero*, carrying eighty-six guns, was to leave Portsmouth, on the 8th inst., for the North American coast.

The ship *Silas Greenman*, for New-York, having a hundred tons of lead on board, was stopped in the river Thames, the export of the article having been prohibited.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

TONE OF THE BRITISH DISPATCHES.

STATEMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Paris papers assert that the dispatches sent by the British Government to Lord LYONS, although couched in moderate language, are, nevertheless, inflexible in their conclusion, which is, "*The restitution of the Commissioners.*" If this is refused, Lord LYONS is to leave Washington with all the members of the British Legation.

The same journals affirm that the English war-vessels, which are now being prepared for sea, will leave for America at the beginning of January.

The *Patrie* publishes the following under the head of the "Latest Intelligence:"

It is stated that the dispatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord LYONS, to be communicated to President LINCOLN, is *based exclusively on legal considerations*. This decision establishes that the commander of the *San Jacinto*, by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law, and insulted the English flag; that the only right that officer (WILKES) possessed was to compel the *Trent* to go to some American port, where the case could have been brought before the proper authorities, in presence of the English Consul; that if in this search dispatches had been found establishing that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were on a mission, directly or immediately connected with military operations, the commander would have been justified in seizing those dispatches, and arresting the Envoys, sending in a detailed report of the transactions, with such notes and observations as the English Consul might think fit to annex; that these formalities not having been fulfilled, *no charge can be established against the two persons arrested* that their arrest, therefore, must be regarded as null and *non avenu*: that the *Trent*, being the victim of an arbitrary act, contrary to every principle of right England, acting in a conciliatory and friendly point of view, has asked, as the only reparation for this grave act, the liberation of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, and that if she does not obtain it, Lord LYONS would leave Washington, with all the members of the Legation.

We are assured that the dispatch is *drawn up with great moderation*, that it *carefully avoids any hurtful expression*, but that it is firm in its conclusion. From information we have received up to the present moment, we do not believe it likely that Mr. LINCOLN will give up the prisoners.

The very general opinion now is, that the *Patrie* was imperfectly informed of the intentions of the French Government when it went in so strongly for immediate war with America—France joining with England as an armed mediator.

THE BRITISH PRESS IN THIS CRISIS.

A Discussion of the Question of Breadstuffs—The Times Continues to Belie Mr. Seward, &c.

In London, with reference to the important question of the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be that, however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to distract the public attention in France from the state of the French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British Government, because serious results might follow in France, if distrust there should increase, and cause a further depression of trade.

The *London Globe* warns its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord LYONS for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an article on the question of our corn supplies, in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard our future prospects with feelings of alarm. Orders for the purchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters of wheat have been sent, within the last few days, to the Black Sea ports, both for present and future shipments. Immediate export would not, of course, be made, but eventually there would be no want of vessels to bring home all the corn we required, and vessels trading to America would be released to bring grain from the south of Russia.

The *Shipping Gazette* is perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will equal in extent those of the last four or five seasons.

The London *Daily News'* correspondent, writing from Paris, says that it is the very general opinion that the *Patrie* was imperfectly informed of the intention of the French Government, when it spoke of France joining with England in an armed mediation.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that the only item of importance in the latest news from the United States is the brief abstract of the Address of President DAVIS to the Confederate Congress. The Address, it adds, is hopeful and determined in tone, and shows that a war so stupidly persisted in by the North cannot possibly produce the effect of the subjugation of the South. It is stated that evidence will be laid before the European Governments to prove that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffectual, and, consequently, illegal. It is also stated that the State Legislature of Missouri has passed a secession ordinance.

The London *Times* City Article, says: "It must be kept in view that *the designs of Mr. Seward are reported for some time to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington Cabinet, and that the decision of the present question therefore is not entirely in the hands of that personage*. Later advices are awaited with great anxiety, as it is seen that the course of circumstances may be much modified by anything that may take place between the opposing armies, in the interval from now and the arrival of the British demands. *A victory by the Federalists might perhaps so far satisfy the mob as to enable the Government to act independently; and, on the other hand, a defeat might be equally productive of a pacific tone.* At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some new offence on the part of the Federal cruisers.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Frigate Warrior Taking in Coal—Enumeration of Troops to be Shipped—Arms for Canada, &c.

The frigate *Warrior* is taking in seven hundred and sixty tons of coal, alongside the Portsmouth Dockyard, preparatory for service on the North American coast.

The following troops at Aldershot are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada:

LESLIE'S Sixth Battery of Royal Artillery.
The Second Battalion of the Twentieth Regiment.
The Second Battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment.
The Second Battalion of the Forty-fifth Regiment.
A detachment of the Sixteenth Regiment of Lancers.

The battery attached to this force served in the Crimean war, and is furnished with Armstrong guns.

Col. GORDON, of the Royal Engineers, is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Canada in the *Melbourne*

A large force of Engineers, it is stated, will be sent immediately to Canada.

One-hundred-pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among the ships preparing for sea.

The *Defence*, an iron-plated frigate, is to have a crew of 450. She will be manned without the least difficulty.

The Cunard steamships *Australian* and *Persia* are to convey troops to Halifax.

The screw-steamship *Orpheus*, carrying twenty-one guns, called last evening at Plymouth Sound, whence she is to convoy the screw transport *Melbourne*, with troops, arms and stores, to the St. Lawrence or Halifax.

The London *Herald* says that the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now stationed at Dublin, and the first battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, stationed at Sheffield, received orders yesterday to embark.

The naval editor of the London *Times* states that although we are strong in large ships, the class of vessels which would be of the greatest service to us in a war with the United States, are the corvettes and sloops, a great number of which require heavy repairs before they would be fit for sea.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday last at the Tower of London. The whole of the workmen and laborers employed in the various departments there have been engaged from an early hour in the morning until a late hour at night in packing up fire arms and every kind of article necessary for active service abroad.

On Sunday last the interior of the ancient garrison presented an unusual and bustling appearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from the officials of the War Office, to prepare for the immediate transmission of twenty-five thousand stand of arms, which were packed in boxes, containing thirty rifles each, with the usual adjuncts. The men worked through the whole of Sunday in packing, and the same night eight barges were filled with boxes, which were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Canada, Quebec, and other places. On Monday evening a similar amount of arms was conveyed to Woolwich, and on Wednesday preparations were being made for the transmission of every kind of munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, which were conveyed by steamtugs to the several Government depôts, where orders had been received to forward without delay, every kind of defensive missile. Additional hands have been employed daily in the various departments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many years.

The militia immediately available in Canada may be stated at 30,000, which may be increased to 200,000. It has been stated that a battalion of the Guards is under orders for embarkation.

It is reported that the Government will charter the *City of New-York*, as well as the new steamers coming round from Glasgow on Tuesday evening.

EFFECT UPON AMERICAN SHIPPING.

No Charters, No Cargoes, No Passengers, No Insurance.

The effect of the war feeling upon the American shipping interest is already most disastrous. No charters are now taken for these vessels, and as for passengers and cargoes little or nothing is doing. Such is the state of affairs in this respect that no insurances of this class have been offered at Lloyds for several days past.

ANTI-WAR MEETING IN DUBLIN.

A Great Mass Meeting Held in the Rotunda—A Strong Series of Resolutions—Ireland Will Not Remain an Indifferent Spectator.

A great mass meeting was held in the round-room of the Rotunda, at Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the population of the Great Republic, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, being largely composed of men of Irish birth and Irish blood, *it would be unnatural to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator* of the struggle between England and America.

Resolved, That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of the past differences, and a united rally for the old cause of their country.

Resolved, That a Chairman, two Secretaries and a Committee of twenty-one members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by a majority of voices at this mass meeting, to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad.

The Liverpool *Post* says, the whole purpose of the meeting, was to express in every variety of phase and demonstration, sympathy with America. It is quite natural that this should be the tendency of the Irish, even apart from their hatred to England, for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols opened weaker to-day, and went lower owing to sales and the news from America, coupled with a general uneasy feeling. At the close prices showed a fractional rally. Railways were heavy in the morning with Consols, but a reaction of a half or quarter per cent. from the lowest point took place. Foreign stocks were heavy in the morning. Mexican became rather better than their worst, while Turkish were much lower. Bank and miscellaneous stocks were dull at previous rates. Mining stocks were also dull. Consols closed after official hours at 90¼, being a shade firmer. Foreign Exchanges were again higher. Bills were less abundant, but they were not all negotiated in consequence of continued distrust. Money was abundant in the discount market at rates from 2½@2¾ per cent., the former for short dated paper. Bullion transactions wese unimportant. The total value of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie for the week ended Dec. 4, is as follows: Imported, £543,173; exported, £435,875.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

France to Remain Neutral in Case of a War—The Idea of Arbitration Ridiculed by the English Press, &c.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The Paris *Pays* denies the report that President LINCOLN had proposed to refer the *Trent* question to France. PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The *Constitutionnel*, *Patrie*, *Debats*, and several other French journals, say that France will remain neutral in the event of a war between England and America. The *Debats* editorially states that France has no interest to weaken the power of the United States, and that French commerce would gain enormously by a maintenance of neutrality.

The London *Observer* (Ministerial) ridicules the idea of submitting the *Trent* question to arbitration, and denies that Capt. WILKES would have been justified in taking the ship into a prize court.

PORTSMOUTH, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The *Hero*, carrying 66 guns, has received sailing orders, and is expected to leave to-day for North America.

Yesterday the Admiralty advertised for three more large steamships for the immediate transport of troops.

HAMBURG, Sunday, Dec. 8.

The impression prevails in the Hanseatic towns that the blockade of the Southern States will soon be broken by England.

The prices of cotton continue falling in consequence.

GENERAL NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Bourse continues flat. The Rentes opened at 69f. 5c., and closed at 69f. 10c., or ¼ lower than yesterday.

There is a difference among the Ministers of France which may lead to some changes.

The Emperor will probably send two frigates to reinforce the French fleet in American waters.

SPAIN.

The Government will shortly present to the Cortes documents relating to the affairs of the Neapolitan archives.

The *Epoca* states that Spain will pay the debt of 25,000,000 francs, contracted with France in 1823.

PRUSSIA.

The election for members for the Chamber of Deputies, which took place on the 6th throughout the Kingdom, resulted in favor of the Liberal Party.

ITALY.

The debate on the Roman question was resumed on the 5th. Signor BUONCOMPAGNI argued that it was still necessary to act with France. Italy, he said, would go to Venice when she had 300,000 men, and then Rome might be obtained.

It was asserted that GARIBALDI will return to Caprera.

The *Nationalities* announces that the financial report which Signor BASTOGO is about to present to the Chamber of Deputies, will show a difference in the expenditure of two hundred millions of francs, as compared with the ordinary budget.

INDIA.

The overland mail has brought intelligence from Bombay to the 12th of November, and from Calcutta to the 3d.

The cholera was still raging in Cabool, though not so violently. The victims of the disease were said to be fifty daily.

The general health of India, and in particular of the town and Island of Bombay, was good.

The harvest was progressing favorably.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

The Paris Bourse closed flat. Rentes 67f. 50c. ex dividend. WARSAW, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

SUFFRAGAN, the Archbishop, has been condemned to ten years transportation to Siberia. Seven Jewish and eight Christian medical students of the University of Warsaw have been condemned to serve as common soldiers in the Russian army in Orenburg.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The Budget will be immediately submitted to the council of the empire. This is not attributable to any desperate financial position, because the wants of the State are covered for the next few months. Taxes even are coming in well, and the deficit will be under 50,000,000 florins, to meet which the means are not wanting.

The bill on ministerial responsibility will be simultaneously presented. PESTH, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

All the functionaries refusing to coöperate with the Government will have eighteen soldiers lodged in their houses until they resume the functions.

TURIN, Tuesday, Dec. 7—P. M.

In the Chamber of Deputies Dr. BERTANI made a lengthy speech against the Ministry. He asserted that it had on some occasions violated the secrecy of letters passing through the post. A Commission was appointed to make an investigation into the matter.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

NANCO, the notorious brigand, has surrendered.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The *Preussiche Zeitung* denies that the Government is about to introduce an extensive system of furloughs, and that it intends to modify its attitude relative to the Military Budget.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The *America* brought dispatches for the Colonial Government, and delivered them here.

It is reported that ten thousand troops will be sent to British North America immediately.

Commander WILLIAMS, R. N., Mail Agent on board the *Trent*, when she was stopped by the *San Jacinto*, is to have a public dinner given him at Plymouth, as a mark of appreciation of his spirited and noble conduct.

The British vessel *Rover*, from Barbados for London, was boarded Nov. 5 by the United States steamer *Montgomery*.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Arago off Cape Race.

The Nature of the Demands of the British Government.

CONTINUED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

GENERAL SCOTT A PASSENGER BY THE ARAGO.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre *via* Southampton on the 11th inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening, *en route* to New-York, where she will be due on Thursday.

The *Arago* was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news was obtained.

The dates per the *Arago* are three days' later than those per the *America* at Halifax.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Portland, also arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the official opinion of the British Ministers on the outrage perpetrated by the *San Jacinto* on the *Trent* is most precise and positive, namely: That the violence committed by the captain of the *San Jacinto* is indefensible; that by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, as contraband, Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet contradict themselves, for they refused to admit they were aware of their presence.

The various military stations in Ireland had been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-nine regiments of the line.

The British Government is negotiating for steamers to transport troops to Canada.

The *Times*, of the 10th inst., says, that the *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of a disavowal by the Cabinet at Washington of the *San Jacinto* outrage, and a surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

Admiralty Agent WILLIAMS, of the *Trent*, had received a letter from the British Government approving of his conduct.

Gen. SCOTT is a passenger by the *Arago*. His health is much improved.

Cotton was firmer but quiet.

Breadstuffs were dull and declining.

Provisions were firm.

Commercial Intelligence per America.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Advices from Manchester represent the market flat and prices unsettled.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT firm though quiet. CORN easier; mixed 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same parties report BEEF firmer. PORK firm. BACON tending upward. LARD advancing. TALLOW easier; sales at 51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES advancing; POTS, 38s.; PEARLS, 37s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal. SUGAR tending downward, and prices 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE—No sales. RICE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular reports WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s. FLOUR firmer. IRON firm. SUGAR declining, and prices 6d.@1s. lower. TEA declining; common Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE steady. RICE tending upward. TALLOW buoyant, at 52s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declining; sales at 60s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities are flat and nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 8.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer, but prices were unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 89¾@90 for money.

Illinois Central Shares are quoted at 49½@48½ discount; Erie Shares, 23½@24½.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 3,750 to 4,000 bales. Prices are considerably lower, closing nominal. Stock, 142,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 137f. do. *bas* 130f.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Preliminary Notes on the Trent Affair.

Secretary Seward Waiting for the America's Mails.

Particulars of the Battle of Drainesville.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

General McCall's Plans Known to the Rebels.

Great Effectiveness of Easton's Battery.

The Rebels Routed by an Infantry Charge.

Muskets, Swords, Pistols, Ammunition, Knapsacks and Coats Left Behind.

Their Loss Estimated at One Hundred and Fifty Killed and Wounded.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 21.

THE TRENT AFFAIR—INFORMAL NOTES BETWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND LORD LYONS.

Notes on the subject of the *Trent* affair have passed between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, but not on the merits of the controversy. Lord LYONS requested to know whether our Government was ready to receive and consider the dispatches forwarded by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. SEWARD replied that he was not ready to give the subject that immediate and careful attention which its importance demanded, but that he would be prepared without undue delay, and of his readiness would be pleased to notify his Lordship.

So the matter will stand, perhaps until the arrival of the *America's* mails. It is supposed that our Government sent dispatches to Mr. ADAMS, which it was thought might modify the communication of the English Government, and that Mr. SEWARD wished to avail himself of the benefits of any such favorable effect before beginning to negotiate.

There is no reason to doubt that the English Government will demand a disavowal of the act of Capt. WILKES by our Government, and a restoration of MASON and SLIDELL to British custody; but this demand will be couched in respectful language, no shutting the door to an amicable adjustment and the maintenance of friendly relations.

THE GALLANT FIGHT AT DRAINSVILLE.

We gather from parties who were in the fight at Drainsville, the following particulars:

For some days previous to the battle about a hundred of the enemy's cavalry had been in the habit of coming down to Drainsville and foraging between there and the Potomac. Gen. MCCALL determined to attempt their capture, and yesterday morning at an early hour issued an order for the Third Brigade, consisting of four regiments, commanded by Gen. ORD, to proceed to Drainsville for that purpose, and to forage. Forty or fifty wagons were taken along.

The whole line, except one regiment, had passed a wood on rising ground near Drainsville, to the left of the Leesburgh turnpike, when the skirmishers of the Sixth Regiment were fired upon by rebels lying in ambush. The First Rifles returned the fire, and after two or three rounds a concealed battery opened on the Rifles, but with little effect, the balls going over their heads and falling into a low place in the rear.

Gen. ORD immediately posted his men in line of battle, and Capt. EASTON's battery opened a most destructive fire on the concealed enemy. The position of the enemy's battery could not be ascertained except by the smoke from the discharges, at which Capt. EASTON fired sixty rounds, three only of his guns being in action. The Fourth had been placed in another position, and was not operated during the fight. On the third round, a shell from one of the howitzers burst immediately in the enemy's battery, killing several men and horses, and disabling one, if not two, of their guns. After the battle, evidences were seen that the enemy's magazine had been exploded, and it is thought that it was the effect of the shell.

After Capt. EASTON's battery had fired about sixty rounds, Gen. MCCALL ordered the firing to cease, for the purpose of making an advance. The force of the enemy at this time was unknown, as they were all concealed from view by a thicket, in which they were sheltered, and which they did not leave during the fight.

Gen. MCCALL, who had come early in the fight, placed his whole force in position for a charge himself, and Gen. ORD leading the assault. It was a gallant and brilliant charge, and was perfectly successful in routing the enemy, who fled precipitately, spurred by a galling fire from the Pennsylvania reserves, and leaving the field strewn with dead and wounded. A panic seized the rebels, the men throwing away their blankets, knapsacks, overcoats, and arms of every description, and even the officers throwing away their swords and revolvers, and in some instances, their coats.

In the meantime, the wagons were loaded up with the forage which the enemy had deserted, consisting of seventeen wagon loads of hay and twenty-two loads of corn in the ear. The arms, and clothing, and accoutrements thrown away by the enemy were sufficient to have loaded all these wagons, and more but the things were so scattered that it was impossible for our soldiers to gather them up in time to return to their camp.

In addition to from forty to sixty dead bodies left on the field, there were numerous pools of blood where the rebels had been posted, showing that in their flight they had taken with them what dead or wounded they could carry off. The highest estimate of the killed and wounded which has been made, is one hundred and fifty, but the probabilities are that the rebel loss was much greater.

On the bodies of many of the dead rebels were found letters and papers, mostly of little importance. On one, supposed to be Lieut. T. R. RENDING, Aide-de-Camp of Brig.-Gen. WILCOX, was found, with the seals unbroken, the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND CORPS, Dec. 18, 1861.

DETAIL.—Field Officer of the Day, Lieut.-Col. J. C. MARTIN.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WILCOX.
T. R. RENDING, Lieut. A. A. D.

Brigade Guard from Tenth Alabama Regiment. Countersign "Stockholm."

On another was found an order showing that rations for four days had been distributed.

In the woods where the enemy's battery had been were found numbers of shells and balls piled up in good order, and other indications that the affair was premeditated on the part of the rebels. From the fact that Gen. MCCALL had only resolved at a late hour on the previous evening to make the attack on the enemy's cavalry in the morning, it was supposed that no information could have been carried to the enemy but circumstances show conclusively that they were informed of it. The fact is also corroborated by one of the prisoners, who states that they were marched from Centreville to Drainsville, at quick and double-quick, under orders to report to Gen. STEWART. This indicates that the enemy received information of the intended attack during the night previous. The same prisoner stated that four thousand men were marching down from Leesburgh for the purpose of meeting Gen. MCCALL's brigade, and that the plan was to allow the National forces to pass Drainsville, and for the force there to assault the rear, while the force from Leesburgh made the attack in front. This programme failed by the skirmishers of the Sixth discovering the pickets of the enemy, and being fired on by them, and that brought on the engagement prematurely. Had the rebel plan succeeded, the First and Second Brigades, which Gen. MCCALL had taken the precaution to order on as a reserve, would have come up in time to join in the battle, and the probability is that a still larger number of the enemy would have been destroyed or captured.

One of the prisoners taken was a member of the South Carolina Sixth Regiment, named CAROTHERS. He was shot through the body, just above the hips, with a Minié ball, and mortally wounded. He was remarkably handsome, and the only one of the rebels killed or taken who looked like a gentleman.

Three of the prisoners were from the South Carolina regiment, and were all badly wounded.

The rebels from Kentucky suffered most, and Capt. EASTON's Battery appears to have been peculiarly fatal to them. Several of them had their heads shot away, and one was cut in two in the middle.

The victory on the part of our troops is considered the more brilliant as they had never before been in any action. They have been highly complimented, both by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. MCCALL.

Four companies of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry were also with the brigade, but the condition of the country was such, being thickly wooded, that they could not render service to the extent they desired.

Gen. ORD, while passing through the woods during the action, lost his sword, but was immediately supplied with another, which had been taken from a dead rebel officer.

CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE OF DRAINESVILLE.

The killed in the battle of Drainesville, yesterday, are as follows:

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

SAMUEL C. WALTER, Company A.
DANIEL DEVLIN, Company C.

Wounded.

N. LATHROP, Company C, in the breast, and it is thought mortally.
W. H. JAYNE, Company C, in the hip, severely.
JAMES JURNE, Company C, in the hip, severely.
WM. VAN DYKE, Company D, in the thigh, severely.
Capt. DANIEL BRADBURY, Company F, in the leg, severely.
W. H. DINSMORE, Company F, in the thigh, slightly.
EDGAR SMITH, Company G, in the shoulder, severely.
THOMAS CONWAY, Company H, in the forehead, slightly.
CHARLES YAHN, Company H, severely.
JOHN W. BROWN, Company K, in the leg, severely.
GEORGE BROWN, Company K, in the arm, slightly.
EDWIN DEMANDER, in the breast, severely.

The above regiment was commanded during the action by Capt. ENT.

The following are the casualties in the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. JACKSON:

JOHN W. STOCKDALE, Company F, killed.
JOHN SEXTON, Company E, killed.
ALEXANDER SMITH, Company A, wounded in the neck.
JOHN SCHMIDT, Company B, wounded in the arm.
WM. EARNEST, Company C, wounded in the leg.
Capt. ROBERT GALWAY, Company D, wounded in the leg.
GEORGE MORTON, Company D, wounded in the thigh and arm.
JOSHUA MCMASTERS, Company D, wounded in the thigh.
WM. Q. MATHER, Company D, in the loins.
JOHN RAYMOND, Company D, in the arm.
E. PATTON, Company D, in the thigh.
WM. LINSEY, Company D, in the hip.
JOHN F. HUME, Company D, in the arm.
Corporal PIERSELL, Company D, in the head, slightly.
RALPH WEITZ, Company E, in the neck.
Capt. S. W. DICK, Company F, in the thigh.
WM. MCGILL, Company F, in the abdomen.
JOHN HAECH, Company F, in the arm.
WM. MILLIECN, Company F, in the hip.
EDWIN DAVIS, Company H, in the leg.
SILAS B. NEWELL, Company H, in the hip.
JOHN H. WEBER, Company I, in the thigh.

The Major of the regiment had his horse shot under him.

In the Bucktail Rifles, Lieut.-Col. KANE, who was in command, was wounded in the cheek.

GEORGE COOK, Company E, killed.
Corporal JAMES GALBRAITH, Company E, killed.
GEORGE ROUE, Company B, killed.
H. G. WOLFE, Company B, severely wounded.
JOHN PANEL, Company B, severely wounded.
Capt. H. E. NILES, Company E, severely wounded.
JOHN BOTT, Company F, severely wounded.
JOHN F. BARNS, Company K, severely wounded.
JAMES GLENN, Company K, severely wounded.

There were several others wounded in the Bucktail Rifles, but their wounds are slight.

In the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Col. TAGGART, only one man was wounded—WM. R. FOX, of Company K, in the leg.

Col. TOM TAYLOR, commanding the Kentucky Rebel Rifles, was killed, and his saddle brought away by Col. EASTON. Col. TAYLOR, it will be recollected, occasioned much excitement at the commencement of the war, by unexpectedly appearing at Arlington with a flag of truce, and by afterwards being brought to headquarters here blindfolded, and subsequently conveyed outside our lines, the object of his mission, an exchange of prisoners, being unaccomplished.

THE OCCUPATION OF SHIP ISLAND—GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS has received a letter from Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who is now here, accompanied by a copy of the report of Brig.-Gen. PHELPS. Gen. BUT-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

ADDITIONAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Visit to the Blockading Fleet off Charleston—The Removal of Lights off the Coast—Security of the Army at Port Royal—The First Sunday Service at Beaufort, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD STEAMER BOSTON,
BEAUFORT RIVER, S. C., Monday, Dec. 16, '61.

My last letter left me close in to the bar off Charleston harbor, on board the United States Navy ship *Rhode Island*. We were then steaming as near as possible to the Palmetto shore, for the purpose of placing our mails and Government ammunition and supplies on board the blockading fleet. The sea was almost as smooth as glass, and the sky as clear as a cloudless midsummer day. Far away to the starboard and larboard stretched the South Carolina coast. The Palmetto, like Saul among the Prophets, lifted his head over all around. Here and there the verandah of the plantations peered into view through the trees, while directly in front frowned the battlements of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and beyond, the embrasures of Castle Pinckney. In the centre of the foreground towered the tall spire of Christ's Church, on the summit of which the rays of the sun glittered like a lantern shining at noon. The houses lay along the low reach of land, in quiet Southern style, occasionally embowered in the deep green foliage of the surrounding trees. There were but very few vessels in the harbor or at the docks, nearly all of them being of the smallest and most inferior class, like those of Hampton, Virginia, Wilmington and Beaufort, North Carolina, and other lesser towns of the Southern coast. The spectre of dismal solitude brooded over the city, as if she were keeping watch and guard over the sepulchre of Charleston commerce.

As we approached, a rude-looking tug was coming out of the harbor, with the secession flag at her little masthead. In her company was an English screw propeller-of-war, which proved to be the *Racer*, bound to New-York. Forts Sumter and Moultrie were both firing some of their heavy columbiads at the moment—replying to each other at considerable intervals. It was supposed, at first, that they were saluting the retiring steamer, as she had dined the English Consul and some Confederate officials the day before; but if such was the fact, it was not definitely ascertained. The ramparts of Sumter were black with men, under the Confederate flag; but they were marshaled in compliment of England remains to be seen. There is good reason for stating that dispatches of interest to the United States were placed on board the *Racer*, with a view to promoting Confederate plans in Europe; but further this deponent sayeth not.

Along the coast, from Charleston to Hilton Head and Port Royal, the dark character of secession has made its full developments. Every bright light has been removed from the shore, and every friendly buoy from the channels. By the promptness of Commodore DUPONT, however, aided by the untiring energy of Capt. BOUTWELL, these deficiencies are in part supplied. Vessels of the largest class may now approach with entire safety; and even without pilots they may follow in the buoys by day. There is, however, great need of a light-ship, for night navigation, and the Government should lose not a moment in placing one at this point.

The position of the army and navy at Port Royal, Bay Point and Beaufort, is one of perfect strategic security. The intrenchments on shore all go forward steadily. Those at Hilton Head are much indebted for their progress to the skill and efficiency of the New-York Corps of Volunteer Engineers. Col. SERRELL and Lieut.-Col. HALL, of your City, are indefatigable officers. They are accompanied by an admirable body of officers and men—a credit, not only to New-York, but to the whole Union army of the South. The facility with which they throw up works, erect docks, plant bridges over rivers, and perform other duties appropriate to their spheres as engineers and practical mechanics, is proving conclusively how valuable all such commands are to the military and naval force of the nation. Hilton Head will always be a lasting monument to the honor of the Volunteer Engineers of New-York.

Gen. SHERMAN continues intensely active. Nothing escapes him. He has a habit of studying portions of his plans while pacing, with a quick, short, abrupt step, in front of his headquarters. So incessant is this pace, at times, that he has worn a marked path, like that of the sentries, the exact length and direction of which he is constantly measuring with his steady tread. Last night, at about 10 o'clock, I had occasion to visit the General's tent, and there found him, in the shadow of his lowly canvass house, marching alone and in silence, with the moon and the stars his only sentinels. Here he has mapped out his plans for the whole Southern coast likely to remain or to come under his jurisdiction. He already has control from Tybee Island up to Otter Island—a navigable distance, including the inlets, of several hundred miles. From this base of operations, when everything is in perfect strategic readiness, he will commence such outward movements as the exigencies of the service require. With Gen. SHERMAN this is no holiday parade—no display of force for form and ceremony. *He will certainly go forward*; and if he is supplied with a sufficient artillery and engineer force, he will shake where he enters every part of the Southern Confederacy. He has discovered the very point of attack, and when the precise time comes, he will *Strike*.

The possession of Beaufort, by Gen. STEVENS, is a great feature of the war. There were the best of politic reasons for not possessing the town before. Yesterday we spent the Sabbath there, and a more quiet, calm and hallowed one it was never our happiness to enjoy. At the usual hour of public worship the bell was rung, and service held in the large and handsome Baptist Church. Nearly a thousand men occupied the sanctuary, comprising detachments of the Roundhead, (Pennsylvania,) Eighth Michigan and Highlander Regiments, with a fine band from the Highlanders, under the direction of their leader. The United States ensign of the *Boston*, Capt. JOHNSON, was suspended, by the kindness of that skillful commander, across the front gallery, and the same glorious flag, of a smaller size, on its staff, was planted on the railing, in the rear of the pulpit, pointing up to the words inscribed on the wall: "*Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.*"

These services were remarkable, being the first of the kind ever held in South Carolina. The officiating clergyman was Rev. C. W. DENISON, United States Chaplain. The reverend gentleman made a brief address before announcing his text, in which he announced that he had been for several years acquainted with the former Pastors of that church—Rev. Dr. RICHARD FULLER, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. EDWARD LATHROP, of New-York—the former a native of Beaufort District, S. C.; the latter of Savannah, Ga. Rev. Mr. MAHON, Chaplain of the Eighth Michigan, who also occupied the pulpit, read a letter of commendation for Mr. DENISON from Dr. LATHROP, in which he is spoken of in warm terms, and introduced to such of the people of the vicinity as he may reach as a minister of Christ in good standing, engaged in a mission of mercy. Mr. DENISON then lined, in LUTHER'S style, an appropriate hymn of praise, read the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, and announced his text—PS., XX.: 5: "*In the name of our God we will set up our banners.*" The theme was the setting up of the banners of the Republic in the South. These banners were shown to be Faith, Hope, Charity. The arguments and facts adduced to support this statement breathed a kindly and fraternal spirit. The appeals to the troops for good conduct were cordially received. At the close the benediction was pronounced, and the large audience quietly returned to their tents in military order.

The houses and gardens of Beaufort are now well protected. Gen. STEVENS, his son, Capt. STEVENS, Col. LEASURE, of the Roundhead Regiment, and other officers, have taken a personal interest in this matter. The books of the public library, and those of citizens generally, are being carefully gathered, and will be preserved in good order. Many of the stories with regard to injuries done to private property in Beaufort are utterly false.

The contrabands continue to come in. They would show themselves much more frequently and numerously, if they had not been so deceived by their late employers, as to the true design of the Union forces.

We hear, occasionally, from some of the white planters. Mr. WILLIAM HARDING and wife, recently the sole occupants of Danfuskie Island, near Fort Pulaski, came to the camp a few days since. They are now pleasantly quartered at Beaufort. From them we learn that there are other persons in the Carolinas and Georgia, in this vicinity, who would gladly join us if they could. The names and residences of loyal people will reach us in good time.

As I close my letter, in time for the *Atlantic*, the little steamer *Mayflower*, (formerly running from Boston to Nahant,) is passing down to Hilton Head, and to the well managed department of Quartermaster Capt. SEATON, with a load of stores. It is a rich sight. She will ship it by the tide. There is much more behind in the fields. The crop is, in some places, the third one.

Permit me, in closing, to say a word for our Postmaster, Mr. JOSEPH H. SEARS, of New-York. He is showing himself to be admirably adapted to his important position. He will probably send 20,000 letters by this mail! He has received 3,000 in one day! Such is the march of Unionism in South Carolina. In a few days Mr. SEARS will issue the first number of a weekly paper.

NEPTUNE.

FROM THE GULF.

Affairs at Mobile—Troops in the City—Their State of Efficiency—Drafting—The Defences—A Floating Battery Nearly Completed—Commerce With New-Orleans—Prices of Food—Descriptions of Rebel and National Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER,
OFF SHIP ISLAND, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1861.

From a perfectly reliable source, though one I am not at liberty to divulge, I have learned the following very interesting particulars relative to the city of Mobile, which is only seventy miles distant rom our present position. There are at present in that city, rebel troops to the number of 1,600 only, all of whom are exceedingly well armed with rifles of the most improved description, made in England, and recently smuggled into some of the ports in this section. They are, however, in great want of warm Winter overcoats, pants, jackets and heavy boots to keep them comfortable through the severe weather of the coming Winter months; but strenuous exertions are making to supply this deficiency, and, in consequence, much activity is presented in those departments of manufacture. The prices of these articles are enormous—some of which I will append below—but the authorities console themselves with the idea that the work is produced in their midst, and that it is good and well made.

Within the past month an order had been promulgated by the commanding officer of the forces there, directing a military commission, composed of three officers, to draft from among the citizens all those between the ages of 17 and 48 capable of bearing arms. The order was received with the greatest dissatisfaction by the majority of all classes, and when, as was the case in many instances, men remonstrated against such an arbitrary proceeding, they were taken from their households by force and compelled to join the ranks of the insurgents. This course produced several disturbances of magnitude, and before they could be quelled the aid of a reserved squad of military was called, and then the people dispersed only at the point of the bayonet.

The defences of the city are numerous, and many of them admirably arranged to protect it from invaders from the sea. The forts in the harbor have been very thoroughly repaired, and mounted with a portion of the heaviest armament possessed by the rebels. Some of this armament consists of rifle-cannon, which they boastingly assert will throw a ball four miles, and then shatter the timbers of any "cursed Yankee" ship that ever floated.

Imitating the example of the Secessionists in New-Orleans, they have in progress of construction, and nearly completed, in Mobile, a floating battery, designed particularly to protect their harbor, but to be used for any offensive operation for which it is suited. It is built of iron, and is deemed impregnable by those now engaged upon it. They assert that the greatest care and attention have been given to the minutest details in its erection, and that the best of engineering skill that could be obtained, has been called to their aid. They confidently expect to launch her within three weeks, at which period she will be supplied with a battery of the most improved description and formidable character, and the balance of her equipment will be in perfect keeping with it. So sanguine are the leading spirits connected with this job, that it will, with the aid of the forts, effectually defend their city from an enemy from the sea, that they counseled the City Government against the erection of another battery similar to it, which had been contemplated. Some half dozen of the old-fashioned guns, probably a portion of those stolen from the Norfolk Navy-yard, have been conspicuously placed on the principal wharf, and it is represented they present quite a formidable appearance as you approach their positions.

The precise locality and surroundings of Mobile are these: "It is situated 40 miles west of Pensacola, and is the most important port of entry on the Gulf, excepting, of course, New-Orleans. There are two railroads running from it, which connect it with the great national routes, and the River Mobile and its two large branches, the Tombigbee and Alabama, which are navigable for steamboats of moderate draft, for several hundred miles, also make very important connections with the interior of the country. The entrance to its Bay lies between Sand Island, on which the light-house is erected, and a shoal verging off from Mobile Point, making a long, narrow and dangerous projection from the mainland, some 16 miles in length. On the bar of the deepest and widest channel the water is 21 feet in depth. The pass between Petit Bois and Horn Islands has water 16 feet deep, and is the nearest and safest refuge from southeast or southwest gales, but, notwithstanding this, the port is neither a safe nor pleasant one for vessels in a storm. From the Bay of Mobile, westward, a line of low sand islands lie parallel to the coast, forming Mississippi Sound, near which the *Cuyler* is now doing duty. This Sound is navigable for light draft vessels, and through it, until a very recent period, considerable trade had been carried on with New-Orleans, by way of Bayou St. John and Lake Ponchartrain. This Sound communicates with Mobile through a pass called Grant's; and there are other modes of communication with the Gulf from it, viz.: between Petit Bois Islands and Dauphine, between Horn Islands and Petit Bois, and beyond Horn Islands. By the aid of that excellent vessel, the *New-London*, we have been enabled to wholly stop, or nearly so, the smuggling traffic which was incessantly carried on through these outlets, between Mobile and New-Orleans. The *New-London* has done most excellent service, her light draft enabling her to penetrate far beyond the enemy's lines. She has made several valuable prizes, proving quite an acquisition to our Government and doing credit to her officers and crew. I append her principal dimensions—they are as follows: Length of deck, 130 feet six inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water, with armament, etc., 9 feet. Her frame is of white oak, chestnut and hacmetac, and is square-fastened with copper and treenails, and strapped diagonal and double with iron straps, rendering her very secure. Her floors are moulded 12 inches, sided 8 and 9 inches, and her frames are 24 inches apart at centres. These floors are filled in solid under the engine. She is fitted with a vertical direct-acting engine, having one cylinder 34 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches. She is also supplied with one flue boiler, and her propeller is of iron. Her tonnage is 260 tons, and her rig is that of a three-masted schooner. She was built in Mystic, Conn., in the year 1859, by Messrs. GEORGE GREENMAN & Co., and her machinery was constructed by C. H. DELAMATER, of New-York. She was owned by the New-London Propeller Company, of whom the National Government purchased her. Allow me here to digress, to remark that such vessels as the *New-London*, or those of a lighter draft of water, are required here immediately to check the trade that is carried on, even now, through the passes alluded to. Such vessels are enabled to enter these inlets and "rat holes," and ferret out those actively engaged in the smuggling business, which has already put into the hands of the rebels in Mobile much valuable ammunition, and many of the necessities of life. The officers and crews of the large craft, similar to many tha are now stationed here, cannot do their duty satisfactorily to themselves or the Government, owing to the excessive draft of water of their vessels. They cannot endanger the lives of hundreds, and their ships, by venturing into the numerous bayous here, as once aground, they are either at the mercy of the waves and storms, or the long-range guns of the enemy. I trust this matter will receive the attention it justly merits.

Many of our crew, for some time past, have been aiding the officers and crew of the *Massachusetts* in putting in a state of complete defence "Fort Massachusetts," on Ship Island.

Food of every description is very high in Mobile, and many complaints are uttered by the poorer classes because of it. Families of men who have been forced to join the army, and in many instances fight for a cause they did not espouse, have placed their cases before the authorities, showing them that with their "right arm" fighting for their cause, they should be kept from want and starvation. In some cases, such persons have been temporarily relieved, but very often their only answer would be that they could not assist them. The following are some of the prices now existing there: coffee, 70 cents per pound; tea, (the commonest quality,) 60 cents per pound; sugar, 29 to 30 cents per pound; pepper, 90 cents per pound; butter, 87½ cents per pound; candles, (common tallow,) 45 to 50 cents per pound, and sperm 25 cents each; lard, 47 cents per pound; potatoes, $15 to $17 per barrel. Clothing of all kinds is very scarce, and commands exorbitant prices. Soldiers' overcoats cost the "Secesh" Government $20 and $25 each good black frock coats are worth, and in many instances, command $75 to $80; vests, of good material $15 to $18; pants, of black doeskin, $30, and most of the articles daily required are in like proportion.

The rebel gunboat *California*, for some time past, has acted in a very bold manner. She has several pieces of artillery on board and a desperate crew. I am quite positive you will hear of some exploit of hers before long, and that you may understand her character precisely, I give you the particulars of her hull and machinery. You may rest assured they are correct in every respect: Length on deck, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; depth of hold to spar-deck, 10 feet 2 inches; draft of water, with armament, 7 feet 2 inches. Her frame is of white oak and chestnut, and is cross-fastened with copper, iron and treenails. Her floors are molded 14 inches, sided 5 inches, and her frames are 24 inches apart at centres. These frames are not filled in solid. Her rig is that of a schooner, and her tonnage is 480 tons. She is fitted with a vertical beam engine with a cylinder 40 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 10 feet. She is also supplied with a flue boiler, built in 1858; and her water-wheels, which are of wood, are 27 feet in diameter. She was built in Greenpoint, L. I., in the year 1852, by SAMUEL SNEDEN, and her machinery was constructed by the Allaire Iron Works, New-York. She was formerly owned by the Florida Steam Packet Company, and ran regularly between the ports of Charleston and St. Augustine, Fla.

The full particulars of the fight between our forces and the rebels at Fort Pickens, I presume, will reach you before this arrives in your City. The *Richmond* did excellent service there, and was somewhat damaged by the few shot that struck her. She has gone to Key West for repairs, and will be at her old position shortly. For her gallant conduct, I think she deserves mention in your journal. The *Richmond* is of the same class as the *Hartford*, *Lancaster*, and *Brooklyn*, and was constructed in the Gosport Navy-yard, Norfolk, under the superintendence of the late SAMUEL T. HARTT. Her dimensions are, length between perpendiculars, 235 feet; length from billet to taffrail, 259 feet; length for tonnage, 243 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 8 inches; draft of water, 15 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 2,023 tons; area of immersed section at draft as given above, 557 square feet; displacement at 15 feet draft, 2,382 tons; ditto., at 17 feet, 2,829 tons; length of engine and boiler space 71 feet.

The machinery was also constructed in the Gosport Yard, from the designs of SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, late Engineer-in-Chief, United States Navy, and consists of two horizontal back-acting engines. Diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 10 inches; length of stroke of piston, 3 feet; diameter of air-pump, 19 inches: diameter of crank-shaft, 12⅛ inches: diameter of screw-shaft, 12 inches; maximum pressure of steam used, 25 pounds; maximum revolutions at this pressure, 45. The cylinders are fitted with steam jackets, and the main brasses are chambered to admit a continuous stream of water to pass through them without coming in contact with the journals. The crank and screw-shafts are coupled with a wrought iron universal coupling, which will allow considerable deviation of the shaft, without effecting the engines. The screw-shaft is fitted with both the collar and cone thrust bearings, and that part of the shaft passing through the dead wood of the vessel is cased with brass, and works upon lignum-vitæ bushings. She is supplied with three of Martin's vertical tubular boilers. One of these constitutes the "donkey," and consists of a single furnace, but may be used at any time in connection with the main boilers. These dimensions of the two large boilers are: length, 10 feet 6 inches; breadth, 21 feet 6 inches; height, exclusive of steam chimney, 10 feet 9 inches; height, inclusive of steam chimney, 12 feet 9 inches; total number of furnaces, 13; width of same, 3 feet; length of grate bars, 6 feet 6 inches; total number of tubes in boilers, 3,900; length of same, 2 feet 8 inches; external diameter, 3 inches. Total grate surface, 253 square feet; total heating surface, 7,272 square feet. Diameter of smoke pipe, 6 feet 6 inches; height above grate surface, 50 feet; area of pipe, 33.18 square feet; least area between tubes in the boilers, 46.22 square feet.

The screw, which is of brass, is 14 feet in diameter; its length is 3 feet 6 inches, and its pitch is 25 feet, expanding to 28 feet; number of blades, 4, and its weight is 11,820 pounds. The forward edge of the screw, near the periphery, is considerably cut away, whilst the after edge is nearly square.

The armament of the *Richmond* consists of 16 9-inch shell guns and two 12-pound boat-howitzers; the total weight of her battery is 145,155 pounds, or 64.8 tons.

Such are the full and complete particulars of this gallant craft, manned as she is by loyal and efficient men.

The rebels in New-Orleans, apprehending an attack on their city, have greatly strengthened its defences. Some four or five new floating batteries are being constructed, and they will be fitted with heavy armaments. Among some of the guns to be furnished these batteries are seven 84-pounders. The channel has been rendered impassable by stretching across it logs of immense size, which are fastened together at either ends by rings, links and rivets of strong iron-work. Whether all this will prevent the "cursed Yankee" force from approaching the city at the proper time will be seen and duly communicated to you.

THE PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

From the New-Haven Journal.

The following letter from a gentleman on board the *Iroquois*, was received on Saturday evening. In connection with its publication, it is proper to state that Martinique is a French Island, and that Capt. PALMER had no right to attack the *Sumter* within three miles of the shore:

U. S. STEAMER IROQUOIS, (off St. Pierre,)
MARTINIQUE, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Our cruising latterly has been more interesting than at first. At Surinam we found ourselves suddenly within one hundred miles of the *Sumter*, and had almost the excitement of capturing her. At Trinidad we thought to find her; at Curacoa we received the insult of which I spoke in my last, and at St. Thomas we learned that very possibly she had crossed our track when coming from Curacoa. But on Tuesday, at sundown, as we were coaling, and had our engines in pieces, undergoing repairs which were to occupy nearly the remainder of the week, the mail packet from Martinique arrived with news that the *Sumter* was coaling at Port Royal below this. Our Captain was spending the night upon the mountain at the Consul's house. Our officers, I among them, were ashore. Nevertheless, at 9 o'clock P. M. our Chief Engineer was already to start his fires; at 11½ P. M. the Captain came on board, and at 2 A. M. we were steaming rapidly away for Martinique. The northern point of the island was made at noon yesterday, and by 3 o'clock we were coming round the point into this roadstead. Through a pelting rain we made out *three steamers*, and one of them—small, swift and black—was running out of the bay at the further extremity. We looked at her, but were not to be caught by any such bed-bug as she. One of the other two lay in the American quarter, the other in the French. The latter we soon concluded to be French, the former looked very suspicious. Her decks were covered with men who seemed to have stopped all work, but her flag was drooping, and could not be made out. I went below for our photograph of the *Sumter*; the stranger agreed. Presently the breeze lifted her flag, the rain stopped, and the *Sumter* was before us, fairly caged. All the city, conjecturing our nationality, had gathered on the shores of the bay, and on seeing the American ensign, the people were visibly agitated, swaying to and fro, like a mob. The people, at sundown, returned to their homes, and we got ready for action. Our guns were drawn and reloaded with five second shell; all the small arms loaded and capped, and our decks all cleared and sanded down. All night we lay ready, each minute expecting that the *Sumter* would try to run our blockade. No one went to sleep. We all paced the decks with our arms ready for immediate use. In this way we are now lying, with a full head of steam on, keeping close in to our prize and a strict watch upon her.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Yesterday the Captain wrote requesting the Governor to direct the *Sumter* to leave the port. This morning a reply came ordering *us* out unless we could come in and anchor where he directed, under the guns of the fort and near a French war steamer. Though insulted we moved to the place he designated—a mile or more from our expected victim. When we were fairly anchored, the French Captain came on board and said that it was expected we would remain at our anchorage twenty-four hours after the *Sumter* should sail. We at once piped "all hands—up anchor," and are now ready to run out the required three miles. I believe that our private arrangements in regard to rockets, blue lights, &c., on shore, will yet give us the *Sumter*, this rascally Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. Our men are perfectly ravenous—should the pirate Captain see them he will lose the very little courage he has. The shore continued to be occupied by an anxious crowd, all springing to a tip toe upon any movement.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Nothing more has turned up; the pirates dare not run even when they have three miles the advantage of us. We shall probably stay in our present position (*three miles from the shore*) for a long time. There is great fear that the *Sumter* may escape us after all. We keep three glasses on her all the time.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Reception of the Warlike News in Chicago—The Illinois Army—The Burch Case—Sorghum—Business Affairs—Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

The receipt of the belligerent news from England created—not exactly an excitement—but a profound sensation in our city. There appears to be but one sentiment in regard to the issue presented. If the capture of SLIDELL and MASON is justified by the law of nations governing such cases, there should be no backing down—no shirking the consequences which may arise from the act. Even in our present condition, when a foreign war should be avoided, if possible, with honor and the maintenance of our rights, all agree that no English bluster should cause the Government to falter or flinch from a straightforward course, and if war is the result, it should be entered into with the whole force of the country, and with a determination not to submit to foreign domineering, even with the great rebellion on our hands. But if there are doubts as to the right of capture under the circumstances, the question should be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly power, and the decision arrived at carried into effect, even if it involved the surrender of the rebel emissaries. The feeling of Chicago was well represented at the meeting of the Board of Trade, on Monday afternoon—soon after the promulgation of the intelligence. There were over six hundred of our strongest business men present. The firm and decided expression of opinion in favor of resisting, to the bitter end, all unjust demands, showed where they stood in the matter. Another effect which this warlike demonstration on the part of England is having, is to unite all in favor of a more energetic prosecution of the war against the rebels. While the general sentiment of the West has been in advance of the acts of the Administration, there have been a few who have applauded the "Fabian" policy, of doing nothing. But the external danger which now threatens us, has brought even these up to the sticking point, and now the general voice is in favor of an advance at all practicable points. A movement forward—something besides defensive operations—has now become a "military necessity." It is time the nations of Europe were made to know that the Government is in earnest in this matter.

A recent report of the Adjutant-General of the State has been published. From it we learn that Illinois has in camp and in the field not far from 80,000 men—not including those who have enlisted in the regiments of other States. Of these there are thirteen regiments of cavalry—seven of which are in the service. There are about 2,000 in the artillery arm—the balance being infantry. There are in the camps of instruction not far from 16,000. Recruiting is going forward still, in filling up the regiments already organized. It is understood that all not full by January 1st, are to be consolidated. Unless we get into a war with England, no further regiments are to be authorized for the present. Illinois, as well as Indiana and Iowa, are getting terribly anxious that something decisive should be done in Missouri and Kentucky. They have over a hundred thousand of their sons in those States, and it is discouraging to see them waste away, month after month in camps, without effecting anything for the good cause.

There is quite a flutter among the contracting gentry in this State, on account of revelations in the horse purchasing department. It has been a rich mine for somebody, and as the Quartermaster's Department has been rather loosely managed, it is probable that contractors have made a good thing out of Uncle Sam. The Colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment, for instance, was allowed to purchase horses, which he did at $93, and received therefor $110. And this is the "way the money goes."

The celebrated "Burch case" is set down for a re hearing at the February term of the Hill County Circuit. It is thought that there will be no protracted trial. But this is mere surmise, as it is not very probable that either party will abandon the case after having prosecuted it thus far. The excitement and interest, however, in regard to it have nearly died out.

On Saturday night Paymaster J. H. KENZIE had a small safe stolen from his house, containing several hundred dollars of Government gold. The whole was found on Monday, buried near the house, all safe, even the gold.

A case of seduction, or something of that nature, is just now creating quite an excitement in sensation circles. The story goes that a young girl, scarcely sixteen, left her parents in Maine, for some cause, and went to an uncle in Wisconsin. He persuaded her to return. Between Milwaukee and Chicago she fell in with a young Jew, named LASELLE, a clerk in a store in this city. He persuaded her to stop at the Tremont, where she staid a couple of days. After that she removed to the Stewart House, and from thence to the Sollitt House. He effected her ruin, and then, on the plea that he could not afford to pay the expenses, abandoned her, but not until he had introduced another Jew named STEIN, who keeps a clothing store here. STEIN secured the services of a procuress, and inveigled the girl to an assignation house. But the police had been made acquainted with the affair, and pounced upon the whole concern within half an hour after. STEIN and the inmates of the house were arrested. The young girl attempted to commit suicide by taking ether. She now lies quite low, and the examination of the parties has been delayed in consequence.

Judge MANIERE, of the Circuit Court, has just rendered a decision of some public importance, in a case in which the City is concerned. It was an application for a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Mayor and Comptroller to sign and issue bonds for raising money to pay the claim of the demandants against the City. The writ was granted.

In the Recorder's Court, the case of SYLVESTER LYND, indicted for embezzling $60,000, City funds, as Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, was put over to the next term. C. C. FLINT, formerly Editor of the *Tribune*, and latterly of the *Democrat*, plead guilty to the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

A case of *crim. con.*, military and mercantile—that is, a merchant was plaintiff, and an army officer defendant—was settled here a few days since, by the payment of a round sum. The delinquent wife went home to her friends in Hartford, Conn.

Our currency difficulties still give our Courts much trouble, and the legal profession a large share of their business. The principle established by the United States Court, that the Banks shall pay the value of currency when deposited, is sustained by all the others.

There is a large sugar refinery in this City, established by Mr. BELCHER, of St. Louis. It is 120 feet in width, 300 long, eight stories high, and involved an expenditure of $120,000. In ordinary times—that is, previous to the blockade—there used annually to be received at Cairo 150,000 hhds. sugar, and from 200,000 to 250,000 bbls. molasses. Refining was, therefore, quite a large business. But now the property is mainly unproductive. But this season, the rapid increase of sorghum in the West has turned the attention of the proprietor toward it, and he has been experimenting in making syrups. One hundred gallons of the crude syrup yield ninety of the refined product, which is pronounced by good judges to be equal to the celebrated Golden Syrup of New-York manufacture. The cost of refining is six cents per gallon. Sorghum is beginning to be a "power in the land." As high as 350 gallons per acre have been produced this season; 150 gallons is considered a light yield. The refined sells readily at 55 cents by the package. So you will note that it is the most profitable crop we can raise; and our Eastern friends need not be surprised to see "Western Plantation Syrup"—which is the name adopted for this product—quoted and sold in all their markets in one year from this time.

The war news created some excitement in business circles, but nothing of the panic which we sometimes witness on such announcements being made. Exchange on New-York still continues at ¼ premium, with plenty of currency for ordinary purposes. The receipts of flour and grain yesterday were 4,160 bbls. flour, 20,263 bush. wheat and 13,400 bush. corn, which is about the daily average. In store—flour, 23,561 bbls.; wheat, 1,697,831 bush.; corn, 1,475,391 bush. Sugar, coffee, tea, in short, nearly everything in the grocery line is tending upwards. The packing season is now at its height, though the warm weather, for several days past, has checked operations. Receipts during the week—29,500 hogs, 3,135 beef cattle. Selling, hogs at $2 35@$2 75, gross; beef cattle $2 60@$2 75. Demand for English meats quite active. There is some Canadian demand for pork at $9 25@$9 50. The railroads, with the exception of the Illinois Central, show increased receipts as compared with 1860.

OUR CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS—REGIMENTS ATTACHED TO THE DIFFERENT BRIGADES—GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

Saturday was an interesting day here, as there was a general review of the troops at this place. The weather was beautiful, as in fact it has been for several days,—very much resembling Indian Summer. The sun rose bright and beautiful and the balmy air from the still waters of the Chesapeake Bay, catching the music from a dozen bands, made the morning one of pleasure and mingled sublimity.

At about eight o'clock Gen. FOSTER and his Aids proceeded to the grounds occupied by the regiments. Previous to this the brigades had commenced to form. The fields in which they were are about one mile from the city of Annapolis, and are very well adapted to reviews, as they are high, dry and level.

The First Brigade is composed of the Twenty-First, Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts, and the Tenth Connecticut regiments. The Second, of the Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-First New-York, Fifty-First Pennsylvania and Fifty-Third New-York. It is understood that Gen. FOSTER will command the First Brigade. The Second is now under the temporary command of Col. HARLAND, of the Eighth Connecticut regiment.

The review was a very fine one, and the regiments appeared remarkably well. But the New-York Fifty-first, which, from its position in the brigade as at present organized, is to be second in line of battle, was second to none in appearance and drill on Saturday. The marching in column and in line of battle was excellent, while the double-quick movement was not excelled on the field.

There were about 12,000 troops present. Nothing occurred to disturb the proceedings, which is an evidence of the good order which prevails here.

There were quite a number of visitors present, and Col. FERRERO was the recipient of many compliments from the ladies and gentlemen. The Colonel is popular not only with the troops, but with the people here.

As there have been some changes in the officers in the Fifty-first Regiment since it left New-York, I give them as they are now:

Colonel, EDWARD FERRERO.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Potter.
Major, Charles Legender.
Adjutant, Augustus J. Dayton.
Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton.
Surgeon, E. W. Buck.
Assistant Surgeon, —— Dodge.
Chaplain, N. D. Benton.
Sergeant Major, Geo. W. Weightman.
Drum Major, Jas. Randolph.
Band Leader, —— Kellogg.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, William Caldwell.
Commissary Sergeant, R. W. Fowler.

LINE.

Company A—Captain, John G. Wright, 1st Lieutenant, J. J. Johnson; 2d Lieutenant, G. H. McKibben. Company B—Captain, S. W. Chese; 1st Lieutenant, David F. Wright; 2d Lieutenant, F. W. Tryon. Company C—Captain, W. D. Campbell; 1st Lieutenant, James M. Miller; 2d Lieutenant, Abraham W. McKee. Company D—Captain, Morris Hazard; 1st Lieutenant, Francis; 2d Lieutenant, Marsh. Company E—Captain, G. W. Merritt; 1st Lieutenant, George A. Porter; 2d Lieutenant, J. T. Rapelje. Company F—Captain, Francis E. McIlvaine; 1st Lieutenant, John Stuart; 2d Lieutenant, A. L. Fowler. Company G—Captain, Samuel H. Simms; 1st Lieutenant, William Cubb; 2d Lieutenant, W. H. Barker. Company H—Captain, R. Charlton Mitchell; 1st Lieutenant, H. H. Holbrook; 2d, Lieutenant, L. O. Goodridge. Company I—Captain, David R. Johnson; 1st Lieutenant, Geo. D. Allen; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. H. Leonard. Company K—Captain, Augustus Phillips: 1st Lieutenant, W. W. Chapman; 2d Lieutenant, ——.

The various camps have been closely inspected, and are, generally speaking, as comfortable as could be expected, considering the latitude and the time in the season. The atmosphere out of doors in Maryland and Virginia is peculiarly piercing, particularly from about 2 o'clock at night until 7 in the morning, in consequence of the heavy vapor arising from the ocean, and the hills and valleys being so situated as to cause strong drafts, which bring it back to the interior.

The State Senate did no business on Saturday. Mr. FINDLAY, of the House of Delegates, has offered resolutions on the Slavery question, and denying the right of Congress to emancpate slaves anywhere, and particularly in the loyal States.

No vessels have yet arrived here designed for the Southern coast, although it is expected that they will come in soon. Gen. BURNSIDE is expected here to-morrow.

GLEN CASTLE.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

RUNNING THE REBEL BLOCKADE—SKIRMISHING BETWEEN GUNBOATS AND THE BATTERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, MD.,
Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

Yesterday morning one of the flotilla gunboats steamed slowly down the river nearly to Quantico Creek, and within easy range of the rebel battery at Ship Island, when she turned, and running in close upon the Virginia side, commenced throwing shells into the woods along shore. No response was given until a shell was dropped into the woods upon a high bluff, known as "Timber Branch," opposite Chicamaxen Creek, when a hornet's nest was discovered, and two guns made reply, one from either extreme of the bluff. The little steamer immediately ran out into the stream, in order to try the range of the newly-discovered battery, which were evidently small pieces, as their range did not extend over a mile and a half. The steamer continued to employ them a few minutes, then having become satisfied with the result of her reconnoissance, returned to her anchorage. Later in the afternoon she again returned to the enemy's new post of offence, and engaged them for a short time, then ran back to the flotilla.

During the night twenty-three schooners passed up the river, making in all twenty-six, that had run the rebel blockade within twenty-four hours. The rebels opened fire upon them about 11 o'clock last night, and continued firing at intervals till nearly daylight this morning. Neither of the vessels were struck, although the shells burst frequently in proximity to them, one exploding, apparently, between a schooner's masts, throwing the iron rain into the water all about her. During the firing, which was kept up yesterday during the day-time at vessels passing down the river, one shell burst directly over Mrs. BUDD's house, a large piece of which penetrated the roof, falling upon the chamber floor, within two feet of one of our pickets, who was watching the firing from one of the front windows. Another, a solid shot, struck the breastwork of our battery, making an ugly hole some four feet in depth between the embrasures. Our battery immediately replied, dropping two shells inside the large rebel battery on Ship Point, which had the effect of silencing the enemy for the time.

Company I, ("Bunker Hill.") Lieut. ROBINSON, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, being on picket guard, were necessarily much exposed to the firing during the night, and several hairbreadth escapes were experienced, but, although many shells burst along their lines, no one was injured.

This morning a large gunboat steamed down the river amidst the fire from the rebel batteries, and although her progress was very slow, received no injury. She kept steadily down the stream until she reached a point called "The Brick House," near "Glasscock's Hill," and below Chapawanzy Creek, when she opened fire upon the shore, awakening a response from a new battery at that point. Being at too great a distance from the scene of action, I am unable to give any particulars of it.

ARGUS.

THE NINTH BATTERY N. Y. S. M.—ITS JOURNEYINGS AND ENJOYMENTS.

BATTERY K., NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
Camp Dickinson, near Budd's Ferry,
Md., Sunday, Dec. 15, 1861.

It is Sunday morning, but among soldiers little regard is paid to the sanctity of the day, and the boys are waiting anxiously anticipating orders to march to the river, for since daylight, there has been an incessant booming of cannon from the rebel batteries on the opposite shore, and our gunboats, which are continually cruising up and down the Potomac to keep it open for navigation.

We are now encamped in a pine wood, about 1½

...the Chickasaw Chief. Among the items of interest gathered were the following: The Union Chickasaws amount to 1,240; Secessionists, 100. Union Creeks, 2,000; Secessionists, 700. Commissioner Dana asked if the three thousand were armed by the United States, would they stand by it. The reply was, "Yes, they are ready to rise whenever the army comes." The Cherokees feel just as the Creeks do. John Ross felt as they (the members of the Delegation) felt. Ross and his men were very large and ready to rise as soon as the United States forces get there. One of the Seminoles, having been interrogated, said: "They were not a very large tribe. They numbered altogether about 400 men. 300 were for the Union, and about 70 have gone earnestly into Secession. In conclusion it was stated that the Delegates had held counsel and agreed as to their statements.

They are good-looking, strong, tall, well-built men—capable warriors. It is difficult to tell when they are impressed, they hold such mastery over limb and feature; but they expressed themselves fully impregnated with the power and justice of the Government. They made many brief and fitful eulogistic remarks on the sights they beheld, and as the line of BLENKER'S well-drilled soldiers swept by, with gleaming bayonets and to the sound of glorious music, MICCO HUTKA could not refrain exclaiming, as he pointed to them, "Dat my side, dat my side!"

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

HOW THE REBELS IN MISSOURI ARE TREATED.

To the Citizens of Weston and Platte County:

By orders from headquarters of the army of North Missouri, I occupy the city of Weston and surrounding country with the force under my command and take charge of the Platte County Railroad. Two bridges had been destroyed within six miles of this town, which I have repaired, and now I call upon and expect the loyal citizens of this county to aid me in keeping it from being further disturbed. If any man knowingly allows said road, the engines, cars or other property belonging to it to be injured, without giving me immediate notice, he shall be held responsible. If necessary for the protection of the road, I shall cause troops to be stationed at or near the different bridges, occupying the houses and buildings belonging to the rebels in the neighborhood. My regiment was raised in Missouri, and it is my hearty wish to cultivate a friendly feeling wherever it may be stationed. I came among you for the sole purpose of giving protection to the loyal people, or those who may desire to become so, and I wish to encourage all lawful pursuits and avocations.

It has been reported to me that many citizens have left their homes and families, scattering themselves through the country. All such I desire to have return at once, and become good loyal citizens. They and their property shall be protected, when they give evidence of loyalty.

I have appointed Major ALFRED WILLIAMS to act as Provost-Marshal for the City of Weston and County of Platte. Every person leaving the city or county will be required to obtain a passport from him. No negro will be allowed inside of camp lines without a written permit from his master and a pass from the Provost-Marshal, and especially will they in no case be allowed to go from the State without express orders from their master and the Provost-Marshal.

All firearms and ammunition in this city and vicinity, not in possession of officers or soldiers in the United States service, must be delivered up to the Provost-Marshal, except with express license to the contrary. All squads of armed men found spying about the county will be shot.

This will be rigidly adhered to.

W. JAMES MORGAN,
Colonel Eighteenth Reg. Mo. Vol., Com. Post.
WESTON, Dec. 9, 1861.

FROM GEN. PRICE'S CAMP.

The St. Louis *Republican* has received a number of the *Missouri Army Argus*, dated on the 30th, and published in "Camp near Osceola." It is edited by J. W. TUCKER, of *State Journal* notoriety, and also the writer of Gen. PRICE'S remarkable call on the people of Missouri to supply the Confederate army with 50,000 rebels. The modesty of the man, the *Republican* observes, is made strikingly conspicuous in one of his paragraphs, wherein he speaks of PRICE'S proclamation after this fashion:

GEN. PRICE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

Every true soldier who reads this address must be moved to tears. You "who have been with me from the beginning!" Remember Cowskin, and Carthage, and Springfield! Together we have borne the burden and heat of the day, through fatigue and hunger and thirst! Together we have fought the battles of freedom! Stand by me yet a little longer—let patience and self-sacrifice be your watchword yet a little while! Who can read these words and find it in his heart to leave Gen. PRICE in the field, before he can receive the reinforcements he will soon get? Soldiers! brave men! stand by your glorious old chief "a little longer!"

Gen. PRICE has issued an order from headquarters of the Missouri State Guard, in which he states that the Confederate Government proposes, in accordance with the treaty between CASELL & Co. and the Rebel Government, to receive into his service as many troops from Missouri as may volunteer for twelve months. They are to be enlisted as State troops, and to be under the command of Major-Gen. PRICE. Each company to elect its Captain and Lieutenants. Privates get $11 in infantry and $12 in cavalry service. Muster rolls are to be sent to the Secretary of War of the Confederate Government, and the President will commission the officers and provide for and pay the troops. But until the troops are transferred, they will be paid by the State, the Confederate States guaranteeing, however, that they will be paid. "The troops in the Confederate service are paid at the end of every second month"—*in a horn!* A bounty of $30 is offered to every non-commissioned officer and private who will enlist; ten cents a mile for his traveling expenses from the place of enlistment to the rendezvous. Cavalry must furnish their own horses, being allowed forty cents a day for their use. These are the inducements held out by the rebel Government for getting troops from Missouri. With the Confederate bonds at 30 to 40 per cent. discount, and PRICE'S Missouri scrip worth nothing, the prospect of pay is decidedly slim.

The vagabond Legislature, sitting in PRICE'S camp, has passed a law, of which the following is the text:

AN ACT *to Pay Volunteers of the Missouri State Guard, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons who have joined any regularly organized company at any time after its organization, shall be discharged at the same time said company may be discharged from service, and shall be entitled to receive pay for the time they shall have been in actual service, but this section shall not be so construed as to disband any company, *nor release any member of such company from service in the Missouri State Guard, who volunteered to serve seven years.*

SEC. 2. All persons, companies, battalions or regiments which have been heretofore received into the service of the State for any term of service of six months or less, who, at the time they were sworn and mustered into service, were informed that they would only be required to continue in the service for six months or any less term, shall be entitled to receive pay and a full and honorable discharge at the expiration of their term of service for which they were sworn in.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall belong to the Missouri State Guard, who shall enlist in any corps of the army of the Confederate Government of America, shall be entitled to a full discharge from the Missouri State Guard, provided the Major-General, Brigadier-General, Colonel of the regiment of the Missouri State Guard to which such person shall belong, shall consent to such enlistement.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Deacon TUCKER thus notices the arrival of Judge BIRCH in camp:

JAMES H. BIRCH.

This personage, known as Judge BIRCH, tory member of the State Convention, who voted to legalize Home Guard Associations, to subvert the Government of the State of Missouri, to compel every civil officer to take an oath to support the usurped Gamble dynasty, to erect over our people the brutal despotism of Dutch and Yankee mob faction, and who justifies the Camp Jackson murder; this creature, BIRCH, has arrived in camp as a prisoner, accompanied by two of GAMBLE'S recruiting officers.

Croakers are in the rebel camp, and Deacon TUCKER thus exorcises them:

CROAKING AND CROAKERS.

There is now—there always has been—perhaps there will ever be—a set of croakers, whose especial office is to inform the world, and never allow the world to forget that things are all going wrong; that some men are no better, wiser, braver than they ought to be; that a number of bad things are going to happen very soon; that things are going to rack and ruin, and will certainly all be at the devil in a week or two. These croakers seem to have no faith in either God or man. Their office is not to make things better—not to apply remedies to what requires correction—but to fret the sore by constant chafing, and cause the wound to bleed afresh by tearing it open.

A plague of vengeance on these croakers! They make bad worse, but never make it any better. Put gags on their mouths. Have them wear badges, so as to let everybody know there comes a croaker. Pay no attention to him. Gen. Croaker! Col. Croaker! Capt. Croaker! Lieut. Croaker! Dr. Croaker! Commissary Croaker, and Hanger-on Croaker. To this list add all PRIVATE Croakers, and let THEM show the army how things ought to be done, and if everybody is, in fact, going to the Old Nick in a hand gallop, let the Croaker Division be made an advance guard. If, contrary to all Croaker predictions, we do not make such a long descent, but shall reach at last the Delectable Fields, we are satisfied the Croakers will find fault with angel melodies and declare the wisdom of the Infinite has been sadly at fault in not making better arrangements for the Croaker Army long before their arrival! Kick these croakers out. Let them be told at once, if they are determined to doom us all, they must first reconnoitre the post of ruin, and let us know if it feels good after it quits hurting. Out on the croakers. Why don't you go to work to correct what is wrong? Why don't you put your shoulders to the wheel? Why don't you prate over things which for the time being admit of no remedy? Why do you put on lugubrious faces, shake your heads, and make yourselves look like the man who felt "a terrible hurtin" in his misery?

Go to work, you abominable prophets of evil; go to work and make things better, or else go off about your business and leave those alone who are willing to labor and to suffer without murmuring.

SI. GORDON AND HIS GANG CAPTURED.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger. Dec. 11.

From Mr. TIM COLLINS, who came in on the train from the West Monday evening, we learn that he saw a gentleman from Platte County, who informed him that SI. GORDON, the notorious Chief of Northwest Missouri, had been shot at a hotel in that county, and could not possibly recover.

It is said that a couple of citizens rode up and shot GORDON on sight. It is also said that GORDON had made his brags of burning Platte River bridge, and it was for this that he was so summarily dealt with. If it be true that he did burn the bridge, shooting was too good for him.

We also learn from the engineer on the train, that GORDON'S whole band of 200 desperadoes had been taken prisoners by Gen. PRENTISS.

It was currently reported in St. Joseph that Gen. PRENTISS had also captured Col. JOHN R. BOYD'S whole command of rebels, numbering 480 men, which we only hope is true. It is certain that BOYD is in that section, and we learn, made a speech at De Kalb, Buchanan County, last week to 500 men.

Col. FOSTER, hearing that the rebels around the province of Renwick were uprising, Sunday dispatched Lieut.-Col. MORSE, at the head of a body of men, to put them down; and if anybody can do it, MORSE is evidently the man, as he "knows the ropes."

It is said that "every dog has his day," and we think "old secesh" has about had his in North Missouri, and in future, like "Jordan," will find treason "a hard road to travel."

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

FROM GEN. BOYLE'S DIVISION.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 14.

We have received a very interesting letter from Columbia, Adair County, dated on Wednesday last, which fully confirms the information that the rebels have crossed the Cumberland River in force between Columbia and Somerset, and it is thought they number 7,500, on both sides of the stream, the largest portion being on this side. Gen. SCHOEPF is carefully watching their right wing a few miles back of Somerset, and Gen. BOYLE, at Columbia, has his regiments on their left wing, chafing to be permitted to drive out the invaders.

Fifty Tennessee refugees came into Columbia on Tuesday last, and joined Col. BRAMLETTE'S regiment. Their leader having stated that one hundred and fifty more were on the banks of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity to cross, the Colonel sent him back, with a troop of cavalry under Col. HAGGARD—another glorious officer—to escort them to the camp. Every day brings its squad of refugee volunteers, who have but one desire, which is to return and deal summary justice upon their oppressors. The Captain of the troops which came in on Tuesday had been under orders from Gov. HARRIS to collect his men and report at Nashville on Wednesday. He did collect them, and reported them to Gen. BOYLE: he was exact in point of time, but varied a little from his Tennessee orders as to the mustering place.

From another source of information we hear that Major HELVETI and Capt. PRIME, when taken prisoners, were out with a party in search of some missing scouts, and came upon the enemy in camp, supposing them to be our own men. They discovered their mistake too late, were pursued, and overtaken. We have a letter which states that the captured Captain was an officer in WOLFORD'S regiment, but there can be little or no doubt that it was Capt. PRIME.

SKIRMISH IN SHELBY COUNTY.

The authorities having learned that a number of rebels in the vicinity of Bagdad, Shelby County, Ky., on the line of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, were becoming troublesome, and had even gone so far as to compel loyal citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, a squad of men from Col. WHITTAKER'S regiment, at Spring Garden, near this city, were dispatched to the neighborhood, on Thursday night, with orders to arrest the rebels. Arriving on the ground, they were proceeding to make the desired arrests, when they were fired upon from the residence of a rebel, which was occupied by about forty persons. The fire was returned by the squad of half a dozen Federal troops, who were finally overpowered and forced to retreat, but one of them, however, having been wounded, and he not mortally. A company of one hundred men, from Col. WHITTAKER'S regiment, under command of Capt. LEE, left by the afternoon train yesterday for the scene of the recent conflict, and, we presume, have made the desired arrests ere this. Col. WHITTAKER, who was at Frankfort yesterday, joined Capt. LEE at Bagdad.

EXPEDITIONS.

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* telegraphs to that paper on the 11th, as follows:

"Yesterday morning, Gen. SMITH sent out 800 infantry and 300 cavalry, under command of Gen. WALLACE, to Viola, to destroy a grist mill which was being taken to the rebel camp Beauregard, 18 miles south of Mayfield. They returned last evening, bringing 27 prisoners, having destroyed the mill, and quite a large lot of lumber. The prisoners had been aiding the enemy, carrying on a contraband trade."

The Louisville *Democrat* has information that, on the 11th, another expedition, with two gunboats, went up the Tennessee River to the State line, with the purpose of attacking and taking possession of Fort Henry, and either holding or destroying it, as circumstances might demand. If this report proves true, and the fort is captured and held, then we shall have made a lodgment on the "sacred soil" of Tennessee, and our forces can, with but a few hours' work, move five or ten miles up the river, and taking possession of the bridge across the Tennessee River, on the line of the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis Railroad, effectually cut of all reinforcements for JOHNSON and BUCKNER that may propose to move up from Memphis, as well as confine their line of retreat to the Nashville Railroad; and the probabilities are that their retreat in any direction will be completely cut off. What movements are on foot to this end we leave to the "Secesh" to find out through their underground mail line.

GEN. SCHOEPF.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Frankfort regarding Gen. SCHOEPF:

"It is one of the most mortifying humiliations, of which the war is bringing so many of the rebels, that the aristocratic Tennessee Congressman, who commands the rebel army, has been once ignominiously defeated by, and is now again opposed to *a late New-York hotel porter!*

When Gen. SCHOEPF came to this country he was without means. Nothing better offering, he asked and procured the situation of porter in one of the leading New-York hotels; and many a lady who reads the *Gazette* this morning has had her trunk carried up and down by the present Brigadier-General, whose second victory we are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the country. After a time he went to Washington, where he continued as porter in one of the hotels, till his unvarying politeness and industry brought him under the notice of Mr. HOLT. Pleased with his appearance, and determined to see whether he would rise if he got a chance, Mr. HOLT gave him a situation in the Patent Office. At first his duties were very humble—carrying bundles, arranging models and the like; but he was gradually tried on more important labors, and it was still found that whatever he did was well done. A position was then arranged for him more suitable to his newly discovered abilities.

Mr. HOLT continued to take great interest in him and missed no opportunity for promoting his advancement. When he was transferred to the War Department he took SCHOEPF with him. An important survey in Virginia chanced to be needed, and SCHOEPF was intrusted with it. This brought him under the eye of Gen. SCOTT, and his military education and acquirements were for the first time brought to light. Thenceforward his rise was sure. He continued to be employed on important business in the War Department till educated officers began to be demanded for our volunteers, when the New-York hotel 'porter was appointed a Brigadier-General, and sent to protect the State of his benefactor from invasion. Mr. HOLT has already the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man he took from hotel drudgery in Washington won Wild Cat; let us hope it may speedily be added that the same leader has held Somerset.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S POSITION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, KY., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

My attention has been called to some comments and suggestions in the *Journal* of yesterday, upon the following extract taken from the "message" of my old friend GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Esq., appointed "Provisional Governor of Kentucky" by the Convention at Russellville:

"The position I now hold by the appointment of the Convention lately held at Russellville, I will gladly resign whenever the regularly elected Governor shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort, so that you may have the opportunity of placing him at the head of this movement for the emancipation of Kentucky."

I have not seen a copy of the message, and if you are correct in your statement that the members of that Convention have been using my name and office "to give color or some faint and fleeting tint of authority to these irresponsible and criminal proceedings," you do me but justice in saying it was done without my sanction. If the purposes and proceedings of that Convention are correctly represented by you, I condemn its action in unqualified terms. Self-constituted, as it was, and without authority from the people, it cannot be justified by similar revolutionary acts in other States, by minorities to overthrow the State Governments. I condemned their action, and I condemn the action of this one.

My position is, and has been, and will continue to be, *to abide by the will of a majority of the people of the State—to stand by the Constitution and laws of the State—to submit to such decisions as expounded by the Supreme Court of the State, and by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States.* They are the creatures of the people and of the Sovereign States, and neither Congress nor the Legislature can exercise any powers not delegated in these Constitutions. Both should be preserved in their integrity until altered by the people. To this position I shall cling in this trying hour as the last hope of society and of constitutional liberty. It is the sheet-anchor of our safety and the only hope of patriotism, of honor, and of freedom, and whenever an attempt is made to overthrow the Constitution, which is the only bond of our Union, come from what quarter it may, from friends or foes, it ought to be at once resisted—unitedly, resolutely, desperately resisted against any odds, to save our institutions as our fathers made them. I cannot close this letter without expressing to you my high gratification at the noble stand you have taken against the atrocious policy advocated in Secretary CAMERON'S report. If it be adopted the Constitution and the Union will be hopelessly overthrown. I am opposed to this confiscation of *private* property. It may, as contended, be an incident to war, but it involves the innocent with the guilty. It is unjust to women and helpless children, who are in no way responsible for the war. It never was intended to be done in such a Government as ours, except, it may be, as to *public* property. It never was intended to apply to slave property, for, after the slaves are once confiscated, what will the Government do with them? Return them to their owners?—give them back to the Slave States? Never. They will be emancipated, and by the act the nature of our institutions will be changed and the Constitution overthrown. The policy is all wrong—unjust to creditors, an act of barbarism, injustice and cruelty, and ought not to be tolerated in a free country.

Respectfully, B. MAGOFFIN.

FROM COLUMBUS.

The Evansville, Ind., *Journal* has had an interview with a gentleman who, within the last week, has been in the rebel camps at Columbus, and who brought many interesting items of news relative to the forces there, their condition, and the defences of Columbus. The forces at Columbus consist of about forty regiments, none of them containing over 800 men, and at least 2,000 of this number are sick, leaving an available force of about 30,000 men. Very few of the regiments are uniformed; a large majority of the soldiers are poorly clad, and some even without shoes. At least 100 guns are mounted on the earthworks about Columbus, many of them of the heaviest calibre. The roads in every direction are obstructed by fallen timber, and masked batteries have been planted in the woods back of the town. The men composing the rebel regiments are represented as the lowest and vilest of the "poor whites," undisciplined, and only kept under control by the promises daily made to them by the rebel leaders. Whisky is freely circulated among them by the commanding officers, and their courage is kept to the "sticking point" by this means. The black flag has been hoisted, and it is said in their camps that when the "Yankees" attack them, no quarter will be given and no prisoners taken. Among the troops is one company of Indian cavalry from Arkansas, and hundreds of negroes are armed and in the regiments with the whites. Two regiments, at least, who were in the battle of Bull Run are now at Columbus.

The officers and men express the greatest confidence in their ability to whip the "Yankees" whenever they make their appearance, though it is universally conceded by them that our artillerists on the gunboats worked their pieces admirably at the battle of Belmont.

There appeared to be no Commissary Department at Columbus. Every few days a boat-load of provisions and whisky arrived from Memphis, which would be distributed as soon as it came. It frequently happened that there was nothing to eat in the camp. No coffee is seen there. Everything edible within thirty miles of Columbus has been taken long since to feed the army, and it is now dependent upon Memphis for supplies. The men have been supplied with blankets, comforts and quilts of all sizes and colors, contributed by the citizens of the South, and forwarded to Columbus by steamers. The only money in circulation is the notes of the Southern Confederacy, which are as thick as leaves in autumn. The *Journal's* informant thinks that Columbus will only be taken after a desperate struggle. The men defending the place are resolved never to surrender as long as there is the least hope of holding out.

THE POSITION AT WASHINGTON.

The following paragraph, which appears in the editorial column of the usually reserved *National Intelligencer*, may have special significance:

"We have heard of no important incident, in the military way, on the other side of the river, since our last issue. It is thought to be doubtful, however, whether this state of inaction will long continue. The enemy is understood to be in great force below his strong-hold at Manassas Junction, his right extending down across Accotinck Creek to the high and rugged banks of the Occoquan River, and somewhat beyond, on the Dumfries road; his extreme right resting, it is said, on an intrenched position at Colchester, on the left bank of the Occoquan, some four or five miles above its mouth. It is said, also, that the rebel Generals are anxious for an engagement; and, this may be so; for not only do the Richmond papers tell us that JOHNSTON declares his army to be 'in better fighting trim than it has before been,' but he may think a protracted inaction through the Winter may be so damaging to his army as to demand of him to escape it at the hazard of a battle. We do not see, however, why Gen. MCCLELLAN should march his army twenty miles to indulge Gen. JOHNSTON in a military necessity, unless his army too is in perfect trim. Battle is not a necessity for *him*, unless he is ready, and if Gen. JOHNSTON is so impatient for one, let *him* advance and take it. One thing at least we are confident of, and that is, that Gen. MCCLELLAN will not refuse it to him, ready or not ready.

THE U. S. MARSHAL IN WESTERN VIRGINIA AND DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

The proprietors of the Baltimore *Sun* having written to the United States Marshal in Western Virginia to ascertain why their sheet was not distributed at the Post-offices in that section, that official responds that it had been suppressed at the same time with others "which were regarded as being in sympathy with this aristocratic and unholy rebellion." He proceeds:

Our course is positive and decided. We are for the Government of our fathers, the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and against the rebellion and all who sympathize with it. At all costs and hazards, we mean to assert and cement a nationality embracing all the States and their legitimate rights. When your journal advocates those ideas plainly and unequivocally, and acts with our Government, which can alone accomplish our salvation, no doubt the just Court, under whose orders I stopped the circulation of your paper in all the District of Western Virginia, will take off the prohibition.

In the meantime, your leader of the 21st ult., under the head of Thanksgiving, is not of a character that loyal men care to read. You say that you care less about the matter than your readers. I have to say that I have never heard a Union man complain of the act, but, on the contrary, all such approve it. Concealed traitors may and have, but we do not now live to accord to their tastes in politics and literature. We have an earnest work to perform, and earnestly will we perform it. No man can feel a keener sorrow for the condition into which traitors to free institutions have forced the nation for self-preservation, than the writer. I am positive, however, that so soon as the cause shall be removed, that the largest freedom of discussion and of the press will be again enjoyed. When the ballot-box shall again become the arbiter of our affairs, instead of rebel cannon and bayonets, then, and not till then, can we expect to enjoy our old and cherished modes. Yours truly,

E. M. NORTON,
U. S. Marshal of the Western District of Virginia.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS was publicly welcomed to Cincinnati on Friday last. He made a long address relative to affairs in Western Virginia which the *Commercial* sketches as follows:

"He made no allusion, whatever, to his own conduct, excepting in relation to a portion of his policy concerning the treatment of rebel property. He said, in his incisive, condensing manner, that the army of Western Virginia were 'soldiers of the law,' and that he was obliged to act in accordance with law. Had he done otherwise, he would have been amenable to the law, and would have been censured by those who administer it; or, as we would interpret it, he acted substantially under instructions. He was free to say that common sense justified the confiscation of rebel property, but laws had not yet been framed which would justify him in taking possession of such property in the manner required by the loyal public; but he supposed that such laws would soon be enacted, and then he would be enabled to meet the views of the people. The substance of the General's remarks on this subject was, that he was in duty bound to obey the Federal laws, and was not justified in exceeding them. His sketch of the people of Western Virginia, and their political conduct, was interesting.

His most noteworthy opinion was, that he had never seen any Western Virginian who desired the overthrow of the Government of the United States; but that the fears and prejudices of the people had been worked upon by crafty and deceitful leaders, in such manner that they had been deceived into the support and advocacy of secession.

In relation to the escape of FLOYD, he said sharply that 'FLOYD escaped, not because there was any necessity for it, but *because orders were not obeyed.*'"

RETURN OF HATTERAS PRISONERS.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 18.

Considerable preparation was made at Fort Warren yesterday forenoon, for the departure of certain prisoners of the North Carolina Regiment to their own section of the Republic, *viâ* Fortress Monroe, in exchange for prisoners in the hands of the rebels. The men selected to be exchanged were about two hundred and fifty in number, besides sixteen officers, most of whom have families unprotected at home, or are in ill health themselves, rendering their exchange more a work of humanity than otherwise.

Assistant-Quartermaster MCKIM received orders last week to prepare the means of transportation for these prisoners, and he chartered the bark *Island City*, Capt. KELLY, for that purpose. She is owned by MESSRS. PIERCE & BACON, of this city, and is five hundred and sixty tons register. The conditions of the charter were that she should have placed between decks bunks sufficient for the prisoners, but the owners exceeded the requirements by erecting about two hundred and seventy-five comfortable and spacious berths, each provided with an excellent straw bed. A pump was also placed on board, accessible to the men, so that they will be provided with water *ad libitum*, and houses were erected over the hatches, so that in case of inclement weather, the ventilation can be made good. Capt. MCKIM also provided an army range sufficient to cook for three hundred people, which was placed on board.

It was intended that the prisoners should have departed on Monday, but the bark not being in readiness, and the sea being rough, it was postponed until yesterday. At shortly before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the steamer *May Queen* proceeded to the wharf, at East Boston, where the *Island City* lay, and towed her out into the stream, whence she proceeded under sail to Fort Warren, arriving there about 12 o'clock.

As soon as she was alongside the wharf at the Fort, the loading commenced. The baggage of the prisoners was not very extensive, consisting only of a few trunks and boxes, and some articles of furniture for the use of the officers and invalids. An extra guard was set on the wharf, and Col. DIMMICK superintended the embarkation of the prisoners, assisted by Lieut. CASEY. They were marched out of their quarters by squads, each headed by a Federal officer, and were collected on the parade-ground. The sight of these men altogether was enough to excite sympathy in almost any person, for they personified poverty, sickness and squalidity to an extent that has seldom been seen in so large a body of men. Almost every variety of costume was there, from the full uniform to the dilapidated half sailor's rig, which appears to have been worn by many of the prisoners when taken. The color as well as the style of the dress was also so diversified that the appearance was anything but military or even pleasant. The men themselves were mostly young, but looked somewhat careworn, with a tendency to ill healh. They each had their personal effects bundled up and under an arm or swung over the shoulder.

They were marched off to the side of the ship in squads, when each man answered to his name, as called out by Lieut. CASEY, and he then clambered on board. Two of the prisoners were so ill as to be conveyed to the ship in cots. The dog which was brought from Hatteras by them, and which they have kept as a pet, accompanied them to the ship's side, but was not taken away, though he seemed very anxious to be included in the exchange of prisoners.

Marshal KEYES, Capt. MCKIM and other officers were present and witnessed the embarkation of the prisoners, which was accomplished at shortly after 2 o'clock. The ship was then taken in tow by the *May Queen* and proceeded to sea, the steamer accompanying the ship as far out as the Boston light.

The prisoners go under the care of Lieut. CASEY, and without any guard—that officer considering one wholly unnecessary. He has been a great friend to these unfortunate and misguided men, and they fully appreciate his services. They call him "Father CASEY." Col. DIMMICK is also spoken of by them in high terms of praise. He has pursued a humane course toward them, so far as consistent with duty, which may eventually result favorably to our interests. The privates, upon arriving at Fortress Monroe, will be exchanged, and the officers, if not exchanged immediately, will be released upon their parole of honor.

As the bark with the prisoners on board cast off and slowly glided from the wharf, the remainder of the regiment not numbered with those to be exchanged lined the ramparts of the fort and gave three cheers, which were responded to by those on the ship. This was repeated once more by those in the fort, who remained in their places for a considerable time watching the departure of their associates.

There are left in the fort about four hundred of this regiment, including Col. MARTIN and most of his staff officers, besides the political prisoners.

LAW REPORTS.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Charles Jefferds.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—LETTER OF JEFFERDS TO THE DETECTIVE EMPLOYED TO WATCH HIM—OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE HOFFMAN.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

The trial proceeded at half-past ten this morning, nearly every seat in the Court-room being filled. Mr. Waterbury proceeded with the examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

George H. Webb, sworn—Assisted at the arrest of Jefferds; Jefferds said that he had defeated Waterbury in the election, and that was the reason of the arrest; he said to Officer Moore, "Go see mother and Oakey Hall—you know what to do;" I think he said, "Don't go back of me;" I can't swear that he did, but I think he did.

To Mr. Brady—I think the warrant was dated on the 16th,

Mr. Waterbury—It was made out on Sunday, (the 17th) but was dated the 16th. Mr. Allen, one of the Assistants in the District-Attorney's Office, corroborated the statement.

Terence Dolan, sworn—Knew the late John Walton; was working in his store on the night of the murder; previous to leaving, he was sitting on a barrel, talking to me and laughing.

To Mr. Brady—Know Jefferds well; he came to the office a number of times; it was not unusual for Mr. Walton to sit on a barrel. Pascal came three nights a week for Mr. Walton.

Robert Cunningham, sworn—Am keeper in the City Prison; recollect when Jefferds was brought in last November. He asked what the warrant was for, and I told him murder. He went on to say it was the old charge, and they couldn't do anything to him for that; he asked me if the evidence used on the old trial would be applied to the case of Matthews; I told him certainly.

To Mr. Brady—Would not suppose he had been on a spree.

Coroner Jackman identified the pistol found in the yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixteenth-street; two caps were exploded.

To Mr. Brady—The inquest lasted two days; a lawyer named Smith acted for the prosecution: Charles Jefferds and his mother were sworn as witnesses; his brother was treated as one of the accused.

Officer Hutchinson testified to having taken Walton and the body of Mathews to the hospital.

The Defence admitted that Matthews came to his death on that night, by shooting.

Mr. Brady—And that the person who did it was guilty of murder in the first degree, beyond a doubt.

Joseph Brennan testified that the position of the stoop No. 37 Sixteenth-street was such that a person standing under it could see the cars of the Fourth-avenue line and the passengers therein.

George Young, a clerk in the Post-office, identified the handwriting of Jefferds, in the letter of Jefferds to Moore.

To Mr. Brady—Could not identify the "Charles," or the "M.," so well as the "Jefferds;" am positive the word "Jefferds" is his writing.

Anthony Yeoman, another clerk in the Post-office, also identified the handwriting of the word "Jefferds" in the same letter.

Mr. Waterbury offered the letter in evidence.

Mr. Brady objected that the proof of handwriting was insufficient.

The Court overruled the objection and Mr. Brady excepted.

Mr. Brady also objected to the reception of the letter as evidence, on the ground of irrelevancy.

The Court admitted the letter, on the ground that portions of it were relevant.

Mr. Waterbury read the letter as follows:

JEFFERDS' LETTER TO DETECTIVE MOORE.

CUTCHOGUE, Oct. 9, 1861.

FRIEND WILLIAM: I have just received your kind and friendly letter, and am very much obliged to you for your offer of assistance; but you don't know the old lady as well as I do; I guess I can stick it out here until she comes down with her good American soap; she always grumbles like the devil when I ask her for money; she has got to send it to me or I'll play hell when I do go home. She don't know what she is talking about half the time. When you see her, tell her for me that she has got to send it, and I don't ask it as a favor, but I demand it as a right. She had better not put on any airs with me, for I am not in the humor to stand them. If she will pay me what she owes me tell her that I'll never trouble her for another cent in the world. Why the hell don't she raise a mortgage on her estate if she is so damned hard up. She has played that story just about long enough. But I suppose you don't care about hearing of our family jars, so I will change the subject. Fred. Drake went home on Monday. I had a d—l of a row with Dr. Goldsmith. I caught him cheating and I was going to break his head with a pitcher. He gave me four tens and had four Queens in his own hand. Charley Beits separated us. Dr. Goldsmith is called "Four Queens" all over Cutchogue. I have not seen him but once since. He gets as mad as the d—l when ever any one calls him "Four Queens." He has knocked me out of over fifteen dollars by his cheating, but I nipped him at last.

You did not say anything to mother about my playing cards, did you? Mrs. Fleet had a baby last night—a girl. Every one in this house is delighted. There is going to be a race here to-morrow for a sulky. Come up here for two or three days, will you? I sometimes go back in the locust grove and look at some of your old relics: was going to put a dry piece up in my room, but I thought I wouldn't, as Kate might not appreciate my feelings. I have never seen Hull Moore since that day. I will settle all damages, myself, with him. I went to Greenport yesterday, and had quite a good time. I gave your love to Kate. Annie and Jane are mad at one another, and don't speak. Tell Frank I have got a live crow for him, or I will give him to Lester, if he wants him. You can learn them to do almost anything. The bay is quite lively with ducks now. You will be astonished to see the difference the storm has made. It has drove thousands of ducks here. I had a splendid shot at a flock while I was standing on the shore, but I did not have any gun. Try and come up here for a day or two, will you, and we will both go down together. Call and see the old lady for me once more. Tell her that I had a tooth pulled, which took all my money; see if that won't fetch her, and after I get to the City once, I bet I get what I want out of her. She won't put on any airs with me. I begin to recover my health and spirits. I have been very well lately. Mrs. —— and I are going to make a lot of cider to-day. I will make some for you when you come up. For Christ's sake, do come up. I am as lonely as a churen mouse. I miss that old demijohn of yours. I buy this confounded sweetened stuff up here. I wish to thunder you had borrowed about $10 when you was up here, so that d—d old Four Queens could not have got it out of me. I have just received a letter from the old lady. She is telling me what a h—l of a sacrifice she has been making for me. Moore, write and tell me where she lives; what kind of a house and neighborhood it is in. She writes to me about reforming, &c. What the d—l does she mean? I hope you have not been so indiscreet as to mention our "Bag Raw bon" scrape. Write and let me know. Well, I must close now. Give my respects to all your estimable family. *In Haste.* Yours, truly,

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS.

Answer immediately, please.

Bernard McGee testified to Jefferds being in Mr. Walton's store on the night of the 16th of November, when Jefferds said to Mr. Walton, "I shoot your brother like a dog, and I will shoot you, too;" saw Jefferds draw a pistol; Moore took it out of his hand, went outside and drew the charges.

To Mr. Brady—Never spoke a word to Mr. Walton on the subject; I believe Walton, Moore and Jefferds drank together after Jefferds threatened to shoot Walton; Jefferds had been there often before; he was not employed there.

Messrs. Howard, of the *Sunday Times*, and *Caldwell*, of the *Mercury*, were sworn to show that no account of the murder was published in the *Sunday Mercury* on the morning after the murder.

The Court took a recess for three-quarters of an hour.

Officer Wm. D. Moore recalled, cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Jefferds was sober when he went into Carlyle's; don't think Jefferds drank thirteen whisky skins; I drank every time he did, and I don't think I could stand thirteen; (Laughter;) the barkeeper may have given him nine; don't remember the barkeeper objecting to giving Jefferds more because he was drunk; I know Jennie Massol, in Elm-street, near Grand; she is an acquaintance of Jefferds'; went to the house with him; never went alone; Mrs. Malloy kept the house; I knew the housekeeper, Maria; I saw one of them at the District-Attorney's office—the keeper of the house; I called, and told Maria that the District-Attorney wanted to see her; she said she did not know anything about it, and did not go down; did not offer her money if she would swear to admissions made by Charles Jefferds; she said she knew all about the pistol.

To Mr. Waterbury—I discharged the remaining barrels of Jefferds' pistol off at my house; one ball was found; you, Mr. Waterbury, told me to go to Mrs. Malloy's; Jefferds lived at this house from the 13th to the 16th of November—from the time he quarreled with his mother until he was arrested.

To Mr. Brady—I think I saw Jefferds take oysters at Mrs. Malloy's house; I slept there one night at his very urgent request; Jefferds was in the bed with me.

Rickard Cook, keeper of a porter-house next to Mr. Wm. Walton's store, testified to Jefferds' coming into his store on the 16th of November; Jefferds came into my store when I was out; I went into Walton's store and heard Jefferds tell Walton that he "shot his brother and saw his cap fall on the sidewalk, and would shoot him."

To Mr. Brady—Keep a bagatelle table and two private rooms for card playing; I told Mr. Walton that the two men (Jefferds and Moore) had a revolver; that one of these gentlemen was armed; he said he did not fear him; I thought both were together abusing Mr. Walton, the tall one (Moore) as well as the other.

To Mr. Waterbury—That was at the time they were at the cash window.

Mr. Brady—If we were trying Moore for attempting to kill Wm. Walton, this would be a good witness for the prosecution.

The prosecution here rested, and Robert D. Holmes, Esq., proceeded to open the case for the defence. He commented upon the absence of any new testimony for the prosecution other than that produced on the former trial, except the alleged confessions of Jefferds. He denounced the means taken by the prosecution to procure evidence against Jefferds. He claimed that the confessions were not admissible as evidence, owing to the circumstances under which they were taken. He also argued that if Jeffer

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that brief notes on the subject of the *Trent* affair have passed between the British Minister and Secretary SEWARD, though the merits of the question have not yet been discussed. Lord LYONS' note was merely an inquiry as to whether our Government was ready to receive and consider the dispatches sent by the British Government, and Mr. SEWARD'S reply was that he was not yet ready to give them the immediate and careful attention which the subject required—at the same time assuring Lord LYONS that he would be in readiness in the shortest possible time. It is expected that the matter will stand thus until the arrival of the *America's* mails, which will be to-morrow or Tuesday.

We publish this morning full particulars of the battle of Drainesville, in which a brigade of Gen. MCCALL'S Division gained such a signal victory over the rebels. It seems that the expedition was planned with the purpose of capturing a party of rebel cavalry which were in the habit of foraging in the vicinity, but the rebels, gaining information through treachery, of Gen. MCCALL'S intentions, planned a surprise—the great body of men engaged against him having been marched from Centreville on the night previous, and placed in the most advantageous position, with cannon and ammunition prepared for the most rapid service. The result of the battle was so entirely unexpected to them, that their retreat became a perfect panic, in which even the officers threw away their swords, pistols and coats in their haste to get away from "the Yankees." In addition to the dead and wounded left behind, it has since been ascertained that they carried away a considerable number—enough probably to swell the number to one hundred and fifty.

Recent advices from the Upper Potomac render it probable that JACKSON—who, it is understood, has recently been appointed to the command of all the rebel troops in that vicinity—entertains the purpose of crossing the river to sack Williamsport. His force is reported to number fifteen thousand, concentrated at Falling Waters. Gen. BANKS has made a proper disposition of his troops to prevent JACKSON from carrying out his intention.

Capt. SANDS, of the revenue cutter *Varina*, boarded on Wednesday last, at Holmes' Hole, the brig *Hassel*, from Cardenas. She reports that the schooner *John Carver*, just arrived at that port, saw the rebel schooner *Sallie* cruising thirty miles to the eastward of Stone Key, having the rebel flag at her peak, and carrying one or more guns

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, with two days' later news from Europe—having left Liverpool on the 7th inst., and Queenstown on the 8th—put into Halifax yesterday morning, for the purpose of leaving dispatches for the Colonial Government The war excitement continued unabated in England, and preparations for hostilities were proceeding rapidly. The new steel-plated frigate *Warrior* was taking in a large quantity of coal, preparatory to a cruise in American waters, and immense quantities of small arms and munitions of war were being prepared for shipment. A large number of engineers was also to be sent to Canada immediately.

The utterances of the British Press are somewhat improved in tone, if we except the *Times*, which still insists that Mr. SEWARD has for a long time been pressing for a war with England. The *Shipping Gazette* turns its attention to the question of breadstuffs, and tries to console itself for the possible loss of the supply from America, with the idea that a sufficient quantity of grain will be procured from the Black Sea ports, where already orders for the purchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters had been sent within the last few days. The London *Observer*, a ministerial organ, ridicules the idea of submitting the *Trent* question to arbitration, and even goes so far as to insist that the commander of the *San Jacinto* would not have been justified in taking the vessel into an American port, for the adjudication by a prize Court.

The French Press is generally calm and cautious. The *Constitutionnel*, *Patrie*, *Débats*, and several other papers, join in the assertion that France will remain neutral in the event of a war. The *Débats* editorially states that France has no interest in weakening the power of the United States, and that French commerce would gain enormously by a maintenance of neutrality. The French papers still continue to assert that the dispatches sent to the British Minister, although couched in moderate language, are inflexible in the conclusion that the rebel ministers must be restored to British jurisdiction. The *Patrie*, in what purports to be a *résumé* of the instructions to Lord LYONS, states that the demands made are based exclusively upon legal considerations.

An assertion is made in the Paris papers, which we do not find confirmed elsewhere, that the British Government, in answer to petitions from the manufacturing districts, had stated that the cotton ports of the Southern States would be opened by February, at the latest. This statement has probably given rise to the impression said to prevail in the Hanseatic Towns, that the blockade would soon be broken by England.

But the most significant news by this arrival, perhaps, is from Ireland. A great anti-war meeting has been held in Dublin, at which resolutions were passed, declaring that Ireland cannot remain an indifferent spectator of a war between England and America, and recommending to all Irishmen forgetfulness of past differences, and a rally for the old cause of their country.

The effect of the war fever upon American shipping interests has been most disastrous. No charters could be obtained, and very little was doing in passengers or cargoes.

Both the London and Paris Money Markets continued much agitated. Consols had suffered a decline. Cotton in the Liverpool Market was firmer, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions firm.

The general news from the Continent is of not much importance. The Suffragan Archbishop of Warsaw had been condemned to ten years' banishment in Siberia, for the part he took in the recent popular troubles, and a number of medical students had been condemned to serve as common soldiers in the Russian army. The Roman question was still agitated in the Italian Parliament.

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 11th, passed Cape Race last evening, and a brief abstract of her news is telegraphed. It does not, however, alter the complexion of affairs materially. The London *Times*, of the 10th, thinks the *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of peace. Preparations for war, however, continued on a large scale.

GENERAL NEWS.

The testimony in the Walton-Matthews murder case was quite interesting yesterday. The evidence for the prosecution closed, and that of the defence was also nearly all in at the adjournment of the Court. Mr. HOLMES opened for the defence. The principal witness was Mrs. WALTON, mother of the prisoner. Several witnesses were examined, with a view to break down the testimony of Officer MOORE.

A horrible murder was committed near Port Leydon, Lewis County, on Thursday, Dec. 19. Mr. HENRY HARVEY, a mason by trade, of intemperate habits, had an altercation with his son, during one of his drunken fits, which so exasperated the latter that, while his father lay on a lounge where he had fallen asleep, he deliberately shot him in the head with a gun, killing him instantly. Although it was well known who committed the murder, the criminal was allowed to escape and is still at large.

MAHON, who killed Mrs. GARBUTT and her adopted child, in McGillioray (Canada) on May 28, was hung at London on Dec. 18. The anticipation of his doom had so worked upon the mind of the unfortunate man as to render him almost insane.

A private letter from Washington, of Dec. 17, says: "Gen. LANDER has ridden out daily for the past week; and, under the influence of air and exercise his general health has much improved, and his wound rapidly healed, and he looks forward to being completely cured before many days."

The Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, Mr. BUNCE, the Paymaster-General, Mr. IRISH, and the Commissary-General, Mr. FITCH, have all recently resigned their commissions as members of Gov. BUCKINGHAM'S Staff. It is rumored that misunderstanding or difficulty with Brigadier-Gen. TYLER, has caused these resignations.

Revenue cutters from Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Detroit, Erie, Penn., and Oswego, have been transferred from the lakes to the seacoast, by order of the Treasury Department. The duty of supervising their removal was assigned to Capt. DOUGLAS OTTINGER, of the United States revenue cutter service. The five cutters left Cape Canso on the 10th inst., but were separated during a northwest gale and snow storm on the 11th. Capt. OTTINGER arrived at Boston in command of the cutter *A. V. Brown* on the 18th, not having seen any of the fleet since they were separated in a snow storm on the coast of Nova Scotia. The revenue cutter *J. S. Black*, J. LANGDEN master, another of the fleet, arrived on Friday morning. Capt. OTTINGER is not apprehensive for the safety of the cutters not yet arrived, as they are commanded by men who have large experience as coasters.

Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, last evening, having for his subject "The Progress of Secession in the Southwest." He also described the manner of his esaape from the rebels.

The General Term of the Superior Court have reversed the judgment and granted a new trial in the celebrated case of SLATER *vs.* WOOD. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, recovered $500 against Mr. WOOD, for injuries received while attempting to arrest the Mayor, in 1857.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand on Saturday, and prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were firmer. Cotton was quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request, as were also Pork, Lard, Beef, Hay, Hops, Teas, Ingot Copper, Wool, Whisky and Wholesome. Hides, Hemp, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Tallow were lightly dealt in. The Freight market was firm, but not active. There were 479 vessels of all classes in port.

The English Question—the America's News.

The news by the *America* is only an elaboration of what had previously come to hand, with the exception, perhaps, of assertions attributed to French journals, that the Government of Great Britain had signified to the Manchester manufacturers that the Cotton ports would be opened by February. This is unquestionably a *canard*, very likely invented by parties in the rebel interest. The idea that the British Government should have definitely resolved to open the Cotton ports, or should have communicated such intention, if it entertained it, to French journalists, is too absurd for utterance. The invention accomplished one, and probably its only object—to keep our people in a state of constant apprehension and alarm.

The British Government was making considerable preparations for dispatching men and ships of war to America, to be prepared for such contingency as might arise; but there is no evidence of any desire to make the *Trent* affair a cause or pretext for war, or to treat it in any manner different from questions of the kind that are constantly arising. It is not unlikely that the position which will be assumed by the British Government is correctly given by the Paris *Patrie*, which states that

"The dispatch addressed by the British Cabinet to Lord LYONS, to be communicated to President LINCOLN, is *based exclusively on legal considerations*. This decision establishes that the commander of the *San Jacinto*, by acting as he has done, has committed a flagrant breach of maritime law, and insulted the English flag; that the only right that officer (WILKES) possessed was to compel the *Trent* to go to some American port, where the case could have been brought before the proper authorities, in presence of the English Consul; that if in this search dispatches had been found establishing that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were on a mission, directly or immediately connected with military operations, the commander would have been justified in seizing those dispatches, and arresting the Envoys, sending in a detailed report of the transactions, with such notes and observations as the English Consul might think fit to annex; that these formalities not having been fulfilled, *no charge can be established against the two persons arrested*; that their arrest, therefore, must be regarded as null and *non avenu*; that the *Trent*, being the victim of an arbitrary act, contrary to every principle of right, England, acting in a conciliatory and friendly point of view, has asked, as the only reparation for this grave act, the liberation of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, and that if she does not obtain it, Lord LYONS would leave Washington, with all the members of the Legation.

"We are assured that the dispatch is *drawn up with great moderation*, that it *carefully avoids any hurtful expression*, but that it is firm in its conclusion."

This view of the case coincides with that suggested by ourselves in yesterday's TIMES. The question at issue is a remarkable one in having on record no precedent or parallel by which the positions that may be assumed by either Government can be fully sustained The right of visitation and search by Capt. WILKES may be fully admitted, while the subsequent proceedings may have been so far irregular as to render our claim to hold the rebel Ambassadors untenable. In a case where so much may be said upon each side, either party may, without any sense of wounded honor or pride recede. To magnify it into a cause for war is preposterous. We presume that by this time it is in fair way of settlement. On the whole, the news is of a cheering character, and in no way justifies the unfavorable inference placed upon it yesterday by the public. Commercially, it is equally satisfactory. Prices for American produce were better, with an advancing tendency. The horizon abroad is evidently clearing up, and no apprehension need be felt of interference with our domestic affairs unless provoked by ourselves.

The Campaign in Missouri—Dashing Operations of Gen. Pope.

The brilliant manœuvres of Gen. POPE in Western Missouri are again attracting some attention to that unfortunate State. After the termination of FREMONT'S campaign and the withdrawal of our troops from Springfield and the Southern border, it seemed as though all that section of the State stretching from the Arkansas line to the Missouri River must soon again fall into the hands of the magniloquent PRICE, and the speedy advance of his ragged mob on the heels of our retreat gave strength to the impression. But the bulk of FREMONT'S army was not moved out of the State nor even north of the river; it was only stationed at points where it could be used effectively against the rebels should they attempt to advance on St. Louis, Jefferson City, Lexington or Kansas. Of that extensive section of country stretching from the Osage River to the Missouri, and westward to the Kansas line, Gen. POPE was appointed military commandant, with a force of some twenty thousand troops. He at once got his soldiers into condition for action; and energetically prepared to rout the rebels out of the domain under his supervision. Gen. POPE issued no *pronunciamiento*, gave the rebels no notice of his plans, and indulged in no brag. He knew the field, knew his men, knew the enemy, knew his work, and was determined to do it. And almost every day during the past fortnight has given evidence that the work was steadily progressing; and that his field of operations would soon have to be extended beyond its original boundaries.

The two last items of news from his division record two very neat little affairs.

The main body of PRICE'S army, dwindled now to some eight or ten thousand men, is stationed at Osceola, on the left bank of the Osage; but PRICE has for some time past been sending forward detachments to prepare his way for an advance to Lexington, and the rich counties bordering on that part of the Missouri. POPE determined to circumvent him in this nice project; and he determined, as a skillful commander should, to circumvent him with as little slaughter as was necessary to accomplish the purpose in hand.

The rebel advance was encamped at three points—at Milford and Chilhowe, in Johnson County, twenty-two hundred strong, and at Clinton, in Henry County, about equally strong. Between the bodies at Milford and Chilhowe, Gen. POPE threw forward suddenly from his camp at Sedalia a regiment of cavalry and an artillery detachment, while the main body of his force were ordered to advance as swiftly as possible. The Chilhowe rebels instantly took to their heels, leaving everything but their skins behind them. The Osceola rebels also started to run, but POPE'S Cavalry pursued and captured three hundred of them with all the munitions and stores, while the remainder of them hied to the woods. Another of POPE'S detachments sprang on the rebels at Milford, and had time to give them but a taste of steel, when thirteen hundred of them, including three Colonels and seventeen Captains, wisely surrendered at discretion; while POPE'S men bagged a thousand stand of arms, a thousand horses, and sixty-five wagon loads of baggage and supplies. Gen. HALLECK, in his report, dated 19th inst., says that "all the insurgents between the Missouri and Osage, (that is, all in Gen. POPE'S Division,) are now cleared out." And thus, by this energetic action, the military work is already completed in one of the most difficult regions of the Western field.

Gen. POPE, it will be remembered, was first appointed to a command in North Missouri, when the gallant LYON had control of the Department of the West. He acted on the rebels in that quarter in a manner that they will not soon forget. He was the first military leader to inaugurate the policy of levying contributions on the rebels in retaliation for the damages they were inflicting on loyal men and on the National property; and, though his policy was afterward countermanded, it indicated an earnestness of purpose that has not been without its influence on the rebels of Northern Missouri. His tactics in the Southwest are not less decisive. It only remains now that his jurisdiction be extended to the Arkansas line; and the *bagging* of PRICE and his ruffians, which has been so often promised us, will have some chance of a speedy accomplishment.

AMERICAN STEAMBOATS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The London *Enquirer*, *Mitchell's Steam-Shipping Journal*, and other English engineering publications, have made the TIMES' proposition to send one of our Sound steamers to the World's Fair the subject of interesting editorials. They are disposed to acknowledge the advantages of these vessels for coast and channel service, in advance. The *Enquirer* also makes the TIMES' proposition to send over some Yankee locomotives, the text of an able discussion upon the advantages of the American machine. All this substantiates the conclusion we have repeatedly urged, that our ship and machine-builders would secure a large share of the world's *orders*, if they would only avail themselves of this grand opportunity to *show* the world's buyers what they can do. It may be urged that the English will copy the good features of our works, and so maintain their precedence. Of course, the practice of different countries becomes gradually assimilated, but the English have had ample opportunity to inspect our steamboats and locomotives for years, and have been aware of their merits, but they have not produced copies.

The fact is, that however easy it may be to reproduce *fac similes* in machinery, it practically requires a long time for the mechanicians of one nation or region to understand the detailed merits and demerits of each others' works, and to adapt and operate them with equal success. Besides, the practice of the Europeans would be as fully unfolded to us, as ours would be to them. And we can learn, taking manufactures as a whole, quite as much from them, as they can from us. Thus, while a vessel combining the best features of our own and foreign vessels, would be superior to either, that combination takes *time*, and is as likely to be made by ourselves as by our neighbors, so that the exhibition is of mutual advantage even to builders. Meanwhile, buyers cannot wait for perfection. They want the best machinery right away; and if we can show the best river steamer, or the best locomotive, or the best machine or structure of any kind, we shall get the present orders. Let our builders remember that it is not enough to have, or know how to make the best work; they must show it; and if they do not show the best, when they have it, they deserve to go without orders. According to present prospects, they probably will.

Irish Sympathies and English Antipathies.

There is a curious, and, perhaps, not altogether meaningless, contrariety in the latest news from England, for while it tells that the Anti-American fever rages as fiercely as ever in the Saxon part of Her Majesty's dominion, it also brings us word that a strong Celtic current of sympathy sets toward the United States. There will be found in the telegraphic summary of the *America's* news an abstract of a series of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held in Dublin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the aspects and prospects of "Irish *national* affairs, in view of the present relations between England and America." These resolutions announce that, should any struggle break out between the two countries, Ireland *would not be an indifferent spectator*, and declare that the "events of the hour dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of the past, and *a united rally for the old cause of their country*."

It is perfectly natural that Ireland should not be an indifferent spectator in any outlook toward hostilities between England and the United States. Millions of her children have made their homes in the States of the Free North. Every year makes it more and more evident that it is in America that the new Ireland, free and purified, is to arise. Every year draws closer the bonds of sympathy and solidarity between us; and the old Celtic Mother does not see with indifference that tens of thousands of her sons are now giving their stout arms to the defence of the Republic that has given them hospitality and welcome. If there were no other motives than this it would be sufficient to make Ireland a not indifferent spectator. There are other motives, of course; they need no enlarging on; but England's infirmity is Ireland's opportunity, and there is little doubt that a war with the United States, precipitated by Britain on such issue as that which now agitates the two countries, would be eagerly seized by Irishmen as an occasion to strike a blow for their National independence—an independence torn from them by a series of wrongs unparalleled in history.

We are not disposed to give to such meetings as that at Dublin any undue importance. Under present circumstances, they have little value but as index facts. England can, however, pursue such a course towards the United States as to give such latent elements as have shown themselves in these Dublin resolutions, a momentous development. The Irish papers have spoken out on the matter of the seizure of the rebel emissaries, with a boldness in justification of the act that should advertise the British Government that, in entering into a contest with these States, they have in Irish sentiment and Irish sympathy an element that cannot afford to be counted out.

Who it is Wants a Foreign War.

The probability of a war between the United States and Mother England, is exciting the wildest joy at the South. The story comes at the same time from Charleston, Memphis and New-Orleans. On the verge of ruin, with its supports on all sides giving way, the engagements of its framers about the forcible intervention of Foreign Powers to release the cotton unfulfilled, with Winter, bankruptcy and defeat facing it, this chance of a British war is obviously the only salvation of the rebel Government, and hence the universal expression of satisfaction and relief as the prospect of such an event becomes imminent. If the Washington Government could be inspired by JEFF. DAVIS, of its policy there could be no doubt. It would meet the application of Lord RUSSELL with scorn and defiance. It would stand doggedly upon its view of international law. It would convert an accident into an insult; and invite the army and navy of Her Britannic Majesty to do their worst. To these extremes would rebeldom gladly commit the Federal Government, for in their necessary consequences would be the redemption of the lost cause of secession. In fact, the game of the rebels has from the start depended upon some European Power coming to its rescue. JEFF. DAVIS has been unable to effect this; he now asks President LINCOLN to effect it for him.

Just so at the North. The cry of war has brought to the surface of society, like an eruption forced to the skin by a sharp alterative, the treason which for months has not dared to show itself in any other form. Cowardly sympathizers with rebellion, who have either been silent, or like the *Herald*, overacted the part of loyalty, are now blatant for a war with England. Men who looked with composure at the wrong done the flag of their country struck down at Fort Sumter, who have had no sensation of regret at the thousands of households made desolate by the most causeless of all rebellions, and at the multitudes of martyrs slaughtered or imprisoned by unjustifiable treason, become suddenly jealous of the national honor, and the dignity of the flag, and while willing to give up all to treason, black with unspeakable crime, will concede nothing to an allied people who conceive themselves wronged and insulted. So perfect is the sympathy of such with the aims of the insurrection.

It is more than probable that President LINCOLN will decline to gratify either of these classes, one in guilt and object, by doing the ill task they arrange for him. All that amicable negotiation will accomplish to avoid a conflict will be done. It will, we think, be found that the honor of the country can be saved upon some other prescription than that of Dr. JEFF. DAVIS, who prescribes with the deadly desire to inherit the patient's estate. And if no other resort be left; we have no doubt that the President will think twice before, for the sake of vindictively punishing two impotent rebels in Fort Warren, he will let six millions of rebels at the South go without their merited punishment.

Defence Against Fast Mailed Steamers.

If there were any doubt as to the propriety of adequate sea-coast defence under all circumstances, it could not safely be shared by a people over whom impend complications with the proprietors of fast armor-clad war steamers. The grand question is, what constitutes adequate sea-coast defence? Is it forts *alone*, when the whole substance and character of menacing fleets has been changed? Can land batteries, designed to cope with wooden walls, dependent on the capricious wind for locomotion, as a matter of course, defend harbors against rapid mailed steamers, any more than the cuirass of the Middle Ages can resist gunpowder because it is proof against the power of a man's hand? We commend these considerations to the patriotic attention of those officers of the army, who devote so much of their energy to ridiculing all means of harbor defence except forts; who omit no occasion to insist that shot-proof vessels, as aids to forts, are simply a waste of money; who volunteer to Congressional Committees, appointed to decide upon the proper defences, their professional conclusion, that our fortified harbors are safe against all invading fleets, slow or fast, vulnerable or mailed. Heaven knows how they found it out.

In the first place, are wooden walls and mailed sides one and the same before the fire of a fort? The fact that England and France, nations of the very first rank in engineering, military and naval affairs, have already expended several millions upon mailed vessels, and consider them practically proof against modern projectiles, is certainly worthy of some little consideration. It will at least be admitted that 4½-inch plates, backed with oak, will afford *some* additional resistance to projectiles, and will prolong, to *some* extent, the efficiency of such vessels in action, and give them *some* advantage over forts which are designed to operate only against the vulnerable ships known to practice.

Again, as forts are usually situated with reference to the channels of harbors, the velocity and penetrating power of the projectiles fired from them, are only about one-half as great as of projectiles thrown between vessels in close quarters. Then since the English and French base their conclusions as to the impenetrability of iron mail, upon experiments with projectiles at short range and at nearly their initial velocity, we may conclude that if their armor is only one-half as strong as they believe it to be, it cannot be disabled by any such projectiles as they have been able to bring against it, when fired from forts at moderately long ranges.

It is urged, however, that 15-inch shot, and even the solid shot of 10 and 11-inch columbiads, will penetrate any mail yet constructed—if they hit it. Now, the facts that there are but two 15-inch guns in existence, that a great number of ports are unprotected even by columbiads, and that it will require some tens of millions of dollars and years of time to put every harbor on our coast in this state of defence, are not very promising as to present emergencies. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that our heaviest projectiles, hitting a mailed enemy at all—at any range and velocity—will destroy him, our principal weakness is yet to be mentioned.

There were traditions in the olden time, about the comparative weight of lance and thickness of cuirass; and some what later, about the equal value of a stationary gun on shore and a broadside afloat—a broadside of guns afloat in square-ended ships, crawling with the breeze or drifting with the tide so slowly past forts that tolerable marksmen would be expected to hit them every time at moderate ranges. And yet the great difficulty of hitting an object that moves *at all*, or of hitting the same spot on a stationary object twice, is acknowledged by the oldest practitioners. What, then, are the chances of planting shot enough in a fleet of fast steamers, to say nothing of their being mailed, to destroy all of them? And if *one* of a fleet once gets beyond shot range—up the North River a mile or two, for instance—the City is at her mercy. The *Warrior*, an English mailed frigate, ran at a mean speed of 16½ statute miles an hour on her trial trip. She would, therefore, move a distance nearly equal to her length while a cannon ball was approaching her from a fort three miles distant, or out of range of a ball accurately aimed at her centre from a distance of a mile and a half. But, as she could constantly vary her speed from nearly a state of rest to 1,500 feet per minute, and as gunners would have no means of knowing either her speed or her precise distance, so as to know how far ahead of her to aim, and as she could constantly vary her direction as well as her speed, hitting her would be a matter of expert guess-work, while lodging shells in her port holes would be simply accidental. Besides, at full speed, she would not be within the practicable range of any one fort for more than fifteen minutes. The fact is, that while auxiliary steam power, in war vessels, has revolutionized naval warfare—a fact not yet fully realized in some quarters—full steam power has revolutionized it again, and given to this last class of vessels an advantage, rivaling their mailed sides, over the old ships known to practice and provided for in the armament of forts. The recent engagement at Port Royal has done much to remove the old and once quite correct notion that a gun ashore was as good as a ship at sea. *Motion*, rapid and irregular, is an element of warfare which forts were not intended to cope with. Whether they can do it or not, especially in view of the at least partial protection of vessels, and the fact that shots from forts would not strike, at ordinary distances, with above half their initial force, is a very serious question, and forces upon Congress the responsibility of providing other means of defence, if these are inadequate.

LONDON ASSURANCE.—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, as those who note such things know, has for some time been performing the "Octoroon" at the Adelphi, London—over the stage of which theatre the American flag was draped. When, however, the *San Jacinto* affair transformed all England into Secessionists, the wily DION, as we learn by the last steamer, displaced the Stars and Stripes and substituted the rebel Stars and Bars. This is certainly a new version of "London Assurance!" This same man, a few years ago, came a penniless adventurer to New-York, where, by the generosity of our citizens, he made a great success and a great fortune, and left, *not* leaving the odor of sanctity behind him. Those who knew him most thoroughly will be least surprised at this latest piece of contemptible lickspittle toadyism.

Mr. ANDERSON'S EXPERIENCE IN TEXAS.—Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON narrated his experience of secession in Texas to a large audience last evening. We are glad to learn that the lecture was an entire success, and give an abstract of it in another column.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Nigger—Trying to Ignore Him—The Army of the Potomac—The Weather, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

This session of Congress, it was supposed, would be relieved of the discussion of the one topic which has been dominant so many years. The resort to arms was surmised to have ended the nigger. But that proves to have been another of the great mistakes which people make who attempt to judge this question of Slavery by any of the fixed rules. It is *sui generis*. It came unbidden, and remains against our bidding. The old question used always to be asked by the anti-emancipationists: "What will you do with the Niggers?" It was never answered of course. It was never comprehended by the questioner that the query could be answered. It was, in parlance vulgar, a sockdologer—intended as such, and generally equal to that emergency. The question is asked very much as of old as to style and manner, and method and purpose, but not yet as if it was to remain unanswered. The questioner don't altogether turn away now, as of old, with the certain expression that the case is closed and the decision reached, but he looks around as if possibly there might be an attempt made to find a practical conclusive way of doing with them. I shall not be surprised if this Congress—by hook or by crook—(perhaps by hooking and crooking)—defines an answer that will be lasting, if not satisfactory. At least it looks so now.

I was amused to-day in the Senate. This old question of Slavery was up, as it is always up. JIM LANE had the floor, and made a speech. It was the first time I had heard the celebrated leader of the celebrated Kansas Brigade. I had read that quaint outburst of indignant denunciation of his enemies and vindication of himself and his command, in which he indulged when he returned to Kansas after the Missouri crusade. Do you recollect what a vivid, striking picture he gave of the purposes which had led him over the border—how frankly he avowed the determined, earnest objects of the war to be the destruction of the power of Slavery—with what an evident satisfaction he acknowledged that he and the officers and the men of his command were guilty of the charge of not catching negroes, and how positively he declared that he would as soon cut off his right hand as to sign a proclamation for the return of a fugitive slave. In his speech to-day, there was little of the free and easy, devil-may-care tone of the frontiersman at the head of his column, but much of the sober, careful, earnest and decided tone and matter of a Senator. In this respect—in matter and practical application—Gen. LANE showed himself as expert in the forum as he is efficient in the field. Of course, it is not necessary I should say that the speaker was all-opposed to the moderate, kid-gloved and rose-water treatment of the rebellion, and that he was for a vigorous policy, freely and fairly declared and rigidly enforced—a policy that would cut out the political cancer, root and branch, without leaving one grain of seed to germinate another trouble.

I said I was amused at the course of debate in the Senate. How could I be otherwise than amused, when Senator CARLILE, the representative of Virginia, following the Senator from Kansas, gravely and measuredly entered his solemn protest against the discussion or agitation of the question of Slavery, and imploring that it should be banished henceforth from the halls of Congress, as a baneful pestilence that was to be avoided. And Senator CARLILE, of all other men, in the old set way, and after the most approved construction of the resolutions of '98, to deplore the discussion of the question of Slavery! "Don't Senator CARLILE know he is the members of that discussion—as much the political offspring of Slavery agitation as he is the child of his mother? What is the Virginia *he* represents but the upheaval—violent and spasmodic—of that very agitation he so strongly deplored? Filial affection should have restrained him from the attempt to throttle his own father and mother; but granting that he has the right to stab the breast that fed him up to manhood, has he the same right to do so great a violence to common sense as to seek at this time, and under such circumstances as those by which we are now surrounded, to ignore or to stifle the question of all others that is paramount? How can a man who claims to be a Senator, and who is really entitled to consideration for his talents and his labors, so put aside the practical and assume the thoughts of twenty years ago, giving them utterance as sedately and with apparently as much expectation of their acceptance, as if they had not been crushed outright, and buried beneath the mountain of civil war, and the inevitable dissolution which it brings in its train? How long is it to be before the men who have the ear and the eye of the public will learn that the question of Slavery is not an abstract proposition that may be put aside at will, and that it is a living reality to the proper treatment and disposition of which we must and shall address ourselves faithfully and with earnest vigor? How much longer will Mr. CARLISLE and others like him be seeking to dodge on the other side, and hoping to escape the solution of the only question that has or can have an existence? Better straighten up to the work, had you not, Mr. CARLISLE, and, to use a common-place, face the music?

So the outbreak of John Bull is not, after all, as violent as the telegraph would have made us believe? Well, is that a matter for congratulation or regret? If you can judge by what I hear and feel, I should utter a wail over the fading prospect of a brush with our great ancestor. Do you know that if there is one great sentiment that Jonathan always nurses and cherishes, and hugs to himself, and heartily believes in, it is the sentiment of hatred to Bull, and to those habits and customs to which Bull is given? If there is any regret felt at the taking of the rebel Commissioners from the deck of a British steamer, it is the regret that we may have thereby given our sanction to a right which Bull has always claimed to exercise, and which we have as resolutely refused to concede. Say what you will about friendly relations, cousinly love, commercial interests, and business alliances, there is really and sincerely no more good faith between us and them than there was fifty years ago. The old Adam in us is always ready for a fight with the mother country. "That would be worthy the name of war," said a man to me to-day, whom, of all others, I should pick out as a peace-maker, and he is fresh from his counting-room in the commercial metropolis, that would be the first to suffer from the realization of the threatened conflict. Be sure of one thing. The country is in no mood to brook arrogance from England. The fear the people seem to have is, that the Government may seek to shun a conflict by some concessions or explanation, or else a dalliance of negotiation, that may have the semblance of a wish to maintain existing relations.

The army of the Potomac is yet in ignorance of its destiny. It don't know whether it is to lay torpid through the Winter or take up its line of march "away down South." The admitted necessity of maintaining hereabouts an army of occupation affords a sufficient excuse for the Winter quarters that are being prepared, and leaves no room for basing a conclusion as to what is to be the policy of the commander. In the absence of reliable data, we fall to guessing. Guessing at best, is but a doubtful business; but being our birthright, we feel that we must indulge in it. So one guesses we shall not go forward, and another guesses we shall. One guesses we cannot, and another guesses we can. There are guesses naturally growing out of the former, as, for instance, one surmises that the commander has seen an elephant that he cannot move, and hence the inaction, while another surmises that the inactivity of our troops is a master-stroke of profound military sagacity and astute strategy. I suppose it is safe to venture that one or the other of these conjectures will prove to be true, but I confess to lacking the courage to say which.

The weather has the charm of Indian Summer—the air to-day is hazy and warm, as it is in October on the Hudson. Is it not hard to believe that Providence intended all these glittering nights and golden days should be wasting away into the frosts and sleet of Winter while we are filling our time. I suppose it

was ever intended or it would not be, but I am certain that in more than one, in this respect at least, the ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable. Said a Captain of artillery to me this morning, "What's this weather for, if not for fighting!" Can you answer him? I cannot. PAUL.

Mr. Charles Anderson at Cooper Institute.

HIS OPINION OF SECESSION—HIS ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

In compliance with a request made by several prominent gentlemen of this City, Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Texas, brother of Gen. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, delivered an address on the commencement and progress of secession in the Southwest, at Cooper Institute last evening. A very large audience was present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. B. ROBERTS, and presided over by WILLIAM E. DODGE, who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. ANDERSON, who had been escorted to the platform by Dr. ADAMS and Mr. DODGE, stepped forward, and was greeted with rounds of applause.

He thanked them for this token of their esteem, and alluded to the doctrines of our fathers, which, he said, he was always prepared to defend. [Applause.] He then dwelt at some length upon the principles of the present great revolution. He stated that before these troubles had reached Texas—in which State he had lived for three years—he was almost unknown to its people. He had taken no interest in their politics but for all that he became an object of their vengeance, and he believed simply because he was an unchangeable Union man. [Applause.] He stood before the audience with a heart free from any party prejudice. He was a citizen of the United States of America. [Applause.] When he saw the resolutions of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the Senate last March, he knew their was great danger impending. He was seized with gloomy forebodings. After the election of Mr. LINCOLN, advertisements were displayed all over the the South asking what should be done—many assuming disunion and secession an accomplished fact. Referring to the cause of the rebellion, Mr. ANDERSON considered that the tariff and free trade had nothing to do with it. The real fact lay in the slave interest striving to obtain political power. It was the work of insane demagogues grasping for power. [Applause.] These men were sustained in a hope, which they never relinquished, that England and France would assist them with their navies and mony. Mr. ANDERSON then read a speech which he delivered at a Southern Convention, in reply to a violent Secessionist. On that occasion he paid a glowing tribute to his native country, and denounced in the most severe terms the very thought of secession. He could weep tears of blood to see treason in such men. He told them that the lone star was an emblem of faith and honesty—not of treason. In concluding his speech he said they were like timid whelps, with their tails curled between their trembling legs, skulking around under and beneath the fore-paws of the British lion. [Great applause.] He need not say that the Union Party of the meeting succeeded in overcoming the secession element, and compelled the band to play a number of National airs. That was the first act that made him a doomed man of that Government. He presumed he was in no more danger than hundreds of others. When the Governor of Texas had been called upon in vain to have an election of the members of the Convention, a number of individuals actually ordered the election. Two-thirds of the people stayed away from the polls. That Convention met and passed an ordinance of secession to take effect on the 2d of March, which ordinance they carried into effect by sending delegates to the Montgomery Convention, and by stealing the property of the United States Government. The people were compelled by military force to recognize the ordinance. The speaker then reviewed the conduct of Gov. HOUSTON, and spoke of the outrageous acts of Gen. TWIGGS. He knew that after voting against secession he could no longer remain in Texas, and began to make preparations for leaving the State. The passage of the act called the "Forty Days' Alien Act," he thought he would take the benefit of. He was not so certain about being an alien, but thought he would travel. While carrying out his intentions, he was suddenly surrounded by troops and made a prisoner. He was greatly incensed at this outrage, and declared to his captors that he would go home at the risk of his life. He was taken to San Antonio, and upon being asked where he desired to go, said he desired to be confronted with the officer who gave the command for his arrest. He was told that Gen. MCCULLOCH would not permit this, but he could have his liberty on parole. He sent back word that he refused his parole for an inch of space, or a minute of time. He and his family were then imprisoned four days. During that time a correspondence took place between himself and the Colonel. A committee called upon him, with a written order to search his papers, and all his money was taken from him, excepting one hundred dollars. He said to them before commencing that business, he desired to make a remark. They said they would make a short one, and then left. When Col. MCCULLOCH was endeavoring to put him to this trouble, but he must perform his duty. Col. MCCULLOCH then offered him on parole the diameter of ten miles around San Antonio, which was refused. He asked to be sent to Brownsville for trial. He told them boldly he had no respect for their Government, and was a lover of freedom and of a Republican Government. [Applause.] He then wrote to MCCULLOCH desiring to know the crimes of which he was charged, and received an answer that he was his alien enemy and his prisoner of war. He next wrote a long letter to Col. MCCULLOCH, stating his grievances, and demanding legal process. In planning his escape he asked a young man who was appointed to watch him, if he could play backgammon. The young man, to his great amazement, said No. He offered to teach him, and sat down in the tent for that purpose. While thus engaged he found that the young man's sentiments accorded with his own, and they then planned his escape together. The first day of his captivity, the Major, with apparent politeness, said he would put an officer in his tent.

On the following day, a brother Kentuckian was stationed near him to keep guard. At one time he had four special guards over him. His practice was to put his boots outside the tent every night to indicate his presence within. On the night of his escape he feigned sickness, and, as usual, placed his boots outside the tent. He then passed out of the back side, mounted a horse, and rode to Mexico. Here he was greatly surprised to find his friend of the backgammon who told him of the great surprise created in camp when his escape had become known. He also unexpectedly met his family in Mexico, thinking they had departed for New-York, according to previous arrangement. The party then embarked on board a steamer, and reached New-York in safety.

At the conclusion of Mr. ANDERSON's address, a vote of thanks was passed by the meeting. Three cheers were then given for the speaker, and the audience dispersed.

It is stated that Mr. ANDERSON will be present at the New-England Festival to be held at the Astor House, to-morrow evening.

Church Fairs.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

Dodworth's lower hall, No. 806 Broadway, is now occupied by a dazzling array of precious wares and their brilliant attendants—the one for sale, the other to sell—the proceeds to aid in the liquidation of the debt of the free church for Deaf Mutes, on Eighteenth-street.

A number of the tables are attended by these unfortunate but cheerful and intelligent persons, and the contributions have been large and valuable from various denominations beside their own. One of the most interesting objects of the exhibition is a photographic album made up of likenesses and autographs of noted men connected with our Government. The President has contributed his own and his wife's physiognomy and specimens of their penmanship.

"Our Jessie" is also represented in graceful simplicity of attitude and toilet, while the beautiful ADA DOUGLAS finishes the list. This exquisitely bound volume is to be raffled off for $250 at $1 a chance. A Japanese quilt, or rather spread, is made of two thicknesses of china silk, and embroidered with a richness rarely to be met in the finest crape shawls.

Union portfolios in checkered ribbon of red, white and blue, and finished with pockets of cherry-colored silk, are a novelty combining use and beauty.

The grand centre of attraction in the hall is the stand designated by the title "St. Ann," in letters of evergreen. Above it is canopied the large, rich banner of the City Guard, which has been loaned for the occasion. At the back of the stall droops in wreath of rich design and soft fabric, a carriage Afghan, which is to be raffled for at the close of the Fair. The presiding genii of this bewitching display are Mrs. CORE, Mrs. RAYNOLD, and Mrs. RITCH, who are justly proud of their domain.

The prevalence of iron toys upon the stand devoted to attractions of that character, is a sign of wisdom in notion-begetters. They are lighter to all appearance than wood, and *will not break* at the demand of inquisitiveness to develop their component parts.

One more "thing of beauty" must not pass unnoticed. It is a vase, under which seems to float in natural beauty, palm lilies—the still water of the lake reflecting every outline is produced with exquisite taste by means of a small, heavy plate-glass mirror. This *chef d'œuvre* is the work of Miss STRONGHARM, whose studio in the building possesses rare attractions for the enjoyment of the *virtuoso*.

FAIR OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

The festival and fair just closed at this beautiful new church, has experienced a most lucrative season. Their receipts were over six hundred dollars independent of a valuable collection of photographs, comprising, among others, several of the different ministers of the collegiate churches, which, as *cartes de visites*, will be purchased by hundreds among their appreciative congregations, and which already promise to increase the sum far beyond its present figure.

The membership of this church, which is under the pastoral charge of Rev. PETER STRYKER, is increasing rapidly, thirty-five having joined its fold last Sabbath.

Forty flags lent a highly patriotic air to the exhibition. One alone, sent from the Arsenal, hung its massive festoons along one entire side of the room. No raffling was permissible, and much of the success is due to the felicitous auctioneering of Mr. W. T. BOYD, who, with an appropriate argument setting forth the admirable qualities of each article that fell to his custody, was left with only one regret, which was participated in by all his associates, viz., that no "more were left of the same sort," and the sale closed perforce.

FAIR FOR THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The principal interest of this mission lies in the amelioration of the condition of the poor in the eastern part of the City, where a much-neglected field offers for their labors.

The congregation have shown themselves particularly generous in donations this year, and even little children have been aroused to assist, so that they might preside over tables laden with their own and their little friends' handiwork.

On all sides do encouraging results develop themselves, and the proceeds of the present fair are likely to exceed $700, which was the sum netted last year.

The ladies of the mission have a *Visitor* permanently established, who spends his whole time in searching the lanes and by-ways of the locality, in search of objects for deliverance from infamy and vice.

Their little church is entirely relieved of debt, except a mortgage upon the ground, which they are aboring, by means of fairs and donations, to pay off.

Raffling is not admitted as a means of chancing prices, and, therefore, many rare and beautiful articles are sold at less than their value. Among these are three unusually fine specimens of Potochimanic vases, over three feet high. An original feature of this fair is the appealing figure of a widow in gloomiest weeds, holding forth a little basket for the patrons of the Widows Fund to fill with small coin. The young lady in attendance at this table has the widow's basket to empty very often into the larger receptacle concealed in the mysterious nook to which she lends her graceful presence. Objects combining amusement with elevating instruction are noticeable upon most of the tables, the most impressive arrangement of the kind being a crucifix, upon which is represented the Divine attributes of Our Saviour in a way calculated to attract the attention of Sunday-school scholars.

A "Folly Doll" is conspicuous in a dress of points, cut from rich silk and lace, each point being finished with agold (supposed to be) bell; the royal toss, lofty hat, exquisite silk stockings and slippers—all, in one way or another, are expressive of clap-trap and folly. This, too, is a lesson suited albeit, to riper intellects.

A New Religious Denomination.

FIRST SESSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first session of the Conference of the "Independent Methodist Churches in the United States was held in the St. John's Methodist Church, in this City, (Prof. MATTISON'S,) on Wednesday and Thursday last. About twenty delegates, lay and clerical, were in attendance, representing various Independent Methodist Churches in different parts of the country. Rev, M. STAPLE, of Brooklyn, was chosen President, Rev. H. MATTISON, of New-York, Secretary; and JAMES M. COBURN, Esq., of New-York, Treasurer.

Two young men were ordained to the Christian Ministry, and arrangements made for starting a periodical, to be called *The Methodist Independent*, to be edited by Prof. MATTISON, of this City.

The peculiarities of this sect are, that, while they adhere to Methodist doctrines and modes of worship, they have no "Bishops," or "Presiding Elders;" the Churches are independent of the Conference: own their own church property; choose their own pastors and retain them as long as they please; and the Conference, composed of ministers and lay-delegates, has no legislative, executive or judicial authority over the local Churches, beyond that of mere advice and recommendation.

The Articles of Faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church were adopted by the Conference and recommended to the local Churches as a doctrinal platform; and a carefully prepared plan of Union or Constitution was adopted and subscribed by all the delegates present.

The session was attended by several clergymen of this City and from abroad, who evinced a lively interest in the proceedings, and prayed earnestly for the blessings of God on the new religious movement. A large amount of business was transacted with perfect harmony, and the Conference adjourned in the best of spirits, to meet again in the same place on the first Wednesday in December, 1862.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Conference in relation to our existing National troubles:

1. *Resolved*, That, as a Conference, we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the efforts now being made by the Government of these United States for crushing the useless and iniquitous rebellion that rages in the land.

2. *Resolved*, That in our opinion Slavery is the cause of this rebellion, and that the rebellion will never be crushed until Slavery is abolished from the land; and we do pledge ourselves to use every effort in our power to hasten this glorious consummation.

3. *Resolved*, That in the President of these United States, and in the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, we are glad to recognize men who fear God and believe in prayer; and in response to their own request we will pray for them.

A Story of Crime.

HISTORY OF A DEPRAVED WOMAN.

On Sunday night, Dec. 15, Mrs. HARRIET STROCKEY shot and killed one WILLIAM CONWAY. The woman had been CONWAY's mistress, but they had separated. On Sunday night he went to her house, and as she refused to admit him, he broke in the door and entered, whereupon she shot him with a pistol.

The Dubuque *Times*, giving an account of the tragedy, details the history of this woman as follows:

"Mrs. STROCKEY is a Spanish Creole, and the wife of FRED. STROCKEY, who was formerly Mayor of Galena, and once the Postmaster, and still again the landlord of the State House. He is at present reputed to be a Colonel in the Confederate army. They parted on account of mutual infidelity, and each went their ways contented to live separately. They were once in prosperous circumstances, and were received into the first families of Galena, living in a finely-furnished house, and surrounded with all the accessories of luxury. She is a large, dark woman, with piercing eyes looking keenly from beneath forbidding brows. Her features are regular, and there must have been a time when she was beautiful. Her teeth are excellent, and white as pearl. Her hair is as black as a raven's wing, and waves naturally along her cheeks. She is well formed, and even voluptuous. We should judge from her appearance that her age must be not far from thirty-five years, though we may make a mistake of two or three years either above or below. From the firm upper lip and strong lower jaw an invincible determination is clearly indicated. Her perceptive faculties are remarkably developed, and she is a person that the most casual observer would term a "smart woman." In a better position in society she is eminently fitted to become an ornament.

The impression seems to have gained amongst those who listened to the testimony yesterday that she should be acquitted without further trial. What the result will be remains still to be seen."

Affairs in New-Mexico.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE NAVAJOES.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, Nov. 22.

On the 18th inst. a band of Navajoes went to Corrales, near Albuquerque, and stole a considerable quantity of stock. The citizens went in pursuit for the purpose of recovering the property, and six men having got in advance of the balance, fell into an ambuscade and were killed. The rest of the company being too few in numbers to continue the pursuit were under the necessity of returning and leaving the Indians to carry off their booty. The men who thus lost their lives were of the best citizens of the place.

On the 16th another man was killed near San Pedro by the Navajoes. The latter was the father-in-law of Don SERAFIN RAMIREZ.

In the vicinity of Abiquiu the same Indians have recently been committing depredations on a large scale. Indeed, we are informed that the whole frontier, from Fort Craig to Abiquiu, is infested with the marauders, and that they find frequent opportunities to make forays upon the settlements.

It is understood that Col. CANBY is about to change the system that has heretofore been pursued for the purpose of holding the savages in check and curbing their pillaging propensities. Instead of keeping the troops collected in one post, he will, we understand, divide them into companies and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursuit after the Indians when they attempt robberies. If this plan should be carried into effect with vigor, it will immediately have a most beneficent influence. It is now a well ascertained fact that nothing can be done with a large portion of the tribe except through coercive measures. Peaceful talks and pacific understandings have from the beginning proved the policy of attempting to avoid the use of force in bringing the Navajoes into that subjection which the Government has a right to require of them, and which must be obtained to prevent the material interests of the Territory from becoming totally paralyzed by their robberies.

The True Policy Toward England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present moment calls for the exercise of great discretion. I am glad to think, and say now, that your influential journal, of which I am a daily reader, took the true ground at the commencement of this *Trent* affair. You counseled moderation, amid excitement, and reparation, if wrong was found to have been committed. As events have turned out, your course is the only one we can safely pursue. My observation goes to show, and my intercourse with intelligent reflecting minds confirms the fact, that we never meant an insult to England; and furthermore, if any known law has been infringed, the most ample apology that the case admits of should be given at once. We can well understand England feeling as she does. Would we not, placed in similar circumstances, boil over with wrath? No high-spirited nation but what would have resented it. The whole case is fairly within the field of negotiation, and let us hope that the calmest and coolest thoughts only will there find utterance. It is a mutual misunderstanding, on our side, of the law, on their side, of the true feelings which prompted Capt. WILKES. The President and his Cabinet will disappoint this country should he take any other than a pacific view of the subject. But we have the fullest confidence *they will do what is right*, and that, I take it, is all that England asks. In the meantime, pursue the fair course you as a journalist have begun, rebuke the ultra Presses in our midst, calm the passions, and constantly direct the public mind to elevated views of duty in our own domestic and international difficulties, and you will merit, as you deserve, the thanks, the grateful thanks, of the wise and good in many lands.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

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DIED.

HARMONY.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, SARAH ANN HARMONY, wife M. X. Harmony, of Staten Island, aged 41.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M. The relatives and friendsare invited to attend without further invitation, from her residence, No. 35 West 27th-st.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, of consumption, JANE GRAHAM, aged 24 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 King-st.

TRACY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 21, GEORGE TRACY, aged 34 years.

The friends of deceased, and members of Palestine Lodge No. 204, and Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 70 Oliver-st., at 1½ P. M., to-day, Sunday.

CLAYTON.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 20, MARGARET B., wife of Edwin A. Clayton, and daughter of the late Thomas Constantine, aged 44 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 25 Tompkins-st., this morning, (Sunday,) at 9½ o'clock.

CLAYTON.—In this City, on Staurday evening, Dec. 21, infant daughter of Edwin A. and Margaret B. Clayton.

TODD.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, MARIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Charles H. Todd, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at the house of William W. Todd, No. 33 East 23d-st., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ROBINSON.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 20, after a short but painful illness, ANNIE E., only child of Henry M. and Harriet E. Robinson, aged 5 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, in Washington-av., South Bergen, N. J. Plankroad cars run near the house.

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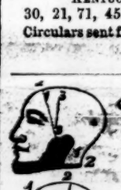

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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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NEW-YORK.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXL.) CONTENTS. [JAN., 1862.
THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Streitberg—Franconian Peasant-Women—Castle of Gössweinstein—View in Tüchersfeld—Rock near Rabenstein—Where Jean Paul Wrote—Frau Rollwenzel—Impedimenta—The Tempest—Klinger's Grotto—Thus Far, and no Farther—The Haberstein.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. By BENSON J. LOSSING.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Shannon taking the Chesapeake into Halifax—Esek Hopkins—Joshua Barney—Richard Dale—Truxtun's Medal—Edward Preble—Naval Monument at Annapolis—A Torpedo—Gun-Boats—Lynn Haven Bay—John Rodgers—Isaac Hull—Jacob Jones—A Wasp on a Frolic—William Bainbridge—James Lawrence—The Chesapeake and Shannon—Sir Philip Broke—Lawrence's Monument—Graves of Burrows and Blyth—Put-in-Bay—Isaac Chauncey—Oliver H. Perry—Sir James Yeo—Cumberland Head—Thomas Macdonough—Downie's Grave—Johnston Blakeley—Stephen Decatur—The Constitution—Algiers—Decatur's Monument.
FROST.
THE ZOU-ZOU.
PENNY DEXTER.
MY BRYER WOOD PIPE AND WHAT IT LOST ME.
CASTLE PINCKNEY: 1861.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER XXXIII. The Angel of Light.
CHAPTER XXXIV. Mr. Furnival looks for Assistance.
CHAPTER XXXV. Love was still the Lord of all.
CHAPTER XXXVI. What the Young Men thought about it.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Felix Writes—Mary's Letter.
MEHETABEL WESLEY. By J. B. HAGANY.
UNDER GREEN LEAVES.
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXV. Infandi Dolores.
CHAPTER XXVI. Contains a Tug of War.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Coming to Grief.—Greek meets Greek.—Comfort in Grief.
COURTSHIP BY CHARACTER.
HINTS FOR TRAVELERS.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.—With eight illustrations.
THE ROMANCE OF MISS SMITH'S BONNET.—With sixteen illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Evening Dress.—Walking Robe.

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Sales at the Stock Exchange. ..Dec. 21, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89½	50	Erie R.	b10 27⅛
11,000	do	89	100	do	b30 27⅛
1,000	North Car. St. 6s	60	100	do	b60 27⅝
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	97	100	do	27⅝
200	Penn. Coal Co	75	170	do	27⅝
200	R. Y. Central R.	76⅛	50	do	b30 27⅝
100	do	b10 76⅛	100	do	s30 27
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 85⅝	100	do	27
100	do	85⅝	100	do	b10 27
50	do	s3 85	100	do	b10 27⅛
50	M. & P. Du Chien 2d P.	55	50	do	27⅛
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 per C.	94⅜	100	do	s10 27
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. 8	80	100	do	b30 27⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	37	100	do	s30 27
1,000	C. Coal & I. B. c.	70	100	do	b10 27
25	Union Bank	82	125	do	b10 44⅜
10	American Ex. B.	80	50	do	44⅜
100	do	79¾	200	do	b18 45
100	Grist Bank	80	200	do	44⅞
50	Peks. Coal Com.	78	200	do	44⅞
20	Penn & Water. R.	35	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind	17⅜
200	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	86⅛	200	do	17⅜
250	do	86¾	5	do., guar. st'k	38
75	do	s30 86⅝	50	do	s10 38⅛
200	do	b30 86⅝	100	do	38⅛
100	do	b30 86⅝	10	Panama Railroad	110¼
100	do	86⅝	50	do	b15 110
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 77⅜	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101¼
100	do	b30 77⅜	2475	Clev. & Tol. R.	30
400	do	77⅜	150	do	s30 30
2200	do	77⅜	350	do	b30 30⅛
300	do	b10 77⅜	100	do	30⅛
2000	do	b18 77⅜	317	Chi. & R. I. R.	46
200	do	b10 77⅜	200	do	45⅝
100	do	s10 77⅜	600	do	45⅝
500	Hudson River R.	s30 36⅛	50	do	b30 46
100	do	36⅛	50	do	b10 45⅞
300	Harlem Railroad	10⅜	50	do	b15 46
200	do	11	50	do	s15 45⅞
50	do	b60 11	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	52⅜
50	Harlem R. Pref.	27	33	Mil. & P. du C. R.	18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89¼	50	Erie Railway	s10 26⅞
11,000	do	89	100	do	s30 26⅝
1,000	North Car. St. 6s	60	100	do	26⅝
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	97	35	do	27
200	Penn. Coal Co	75	50	do	b30 27⅜
200	R. Y. Central R.	76⅝	50	Erie R. Pref.	b30 48⅝
100	do	b10 76⅝	100	Hudson R.	36
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 85⅝	100	Mich. Central R.	44⅝
100	do	85⅝	50	Mich So. & N. I. G. R.	38
50	do	s3 85	50	Cley. & Pitts. R.	14⅜
50	M. & P. Du Chien 2d P.	55	50	M. & P. Du Chien R.	18

SATURDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The fluctuations in the Stock market to-day, were not over ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the prominent speculatives. The recovery in prices yesterday afternoon was fairly supported, and New-York Central, as the standard of the Share market closes 76¼@¾ ₱ cent., as against 76¼ yesterday afternoon. The price of Erie is 26¾ ₱ cent. Of the Western Stocks the prices are much the same as yesterday afternoon. The political news in the morning papers was regarded as confirming the favorable interpretation of the English difficulty noted upon yesterday. Late in the day the Share market left off steady; Central, 76¾@¾; Erie, 26¾; Toledo, 29¾@30; Rock Island, 46; Michigan Guaranteed, 38; Erie Preferred, 48¼ ₱ cent.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Nassau	80
City	100	Shoe & Leather	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	75	Continental	65
Commerce	97	Marine	85
Commerce, Scrip Stock	80	Importers' & Traders'	88
Broadway	112	Park	90
American Exchange	78		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ₱c. firsts	75
Erie 1sts, '68	101	Mich. So. 7 ₱c. Assent. B.	56
Erie thirds, '83	80	N. Ind., Gos. Line	70
Erie fourths, '80	71	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₱c.	78
Hudson sconds, s. f., '86	85	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	85
Hudson thirds, '75	76½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱c.	70
Hudson convert. '67	68	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱c.	27
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12
Harlem seconds, '64	90½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Chi. & N. W. 1sts., 2ds.	37
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. '69-'72	88	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	102½
Mich. Cent. n.f., 8 ₱c. '62	83	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Cb., Bur. & Quin. 8 ₱c.	94		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 16,526 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 782 bags Corn Meal, 3,238 bushels Wheat, 3,263 bushels Corn, 105 bushels Rye, 446 bushels Barley, 22,691 bushels Oats, 777 bushels Malt, 3,694 packages Provisions, 228 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 barrels at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 622 bbls., including 329 bbls. Pots and 293 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and some sales have been reported, but without reliable particulars. Prices are very firm. Sales were also made of 50 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 150 bags St. Domingo, part at 19c.@19¼c ₱ lb.

COTTON—In active and prices are less firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 400 bales, at prices ranging from 37c.@38¼c. for Middling ₱ lb.

FISH—All kinds have been in limited demand, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request, to-day, and sellers have had any existing advantage. The reported sales, since our last, have been 12,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 80, mainly at $5 62½@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 62½@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30 @$5 40
Extra State	5 60 @ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25 @ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 62½@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95 @ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 85 @ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 50@$6 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 60@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack demand, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been generally moderate and prices have been steady for the principal kinds, including New Layer Raisins at $3 45; old do. do. at $2 90@$3; new Bunch do. at $3 25, and old do. do. at $2 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat opened with limited demand, mainly for shipment, at drooping prices, but closed buoyantly, at former rates; especially for Spring. The reported sales reach 102,000 bushels, including Canada White on private terms; Canada Club at $1 30; White Western, $1 41@$1 48; Amber do. at $1 40@$1 41; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter), at $1 36@$1 40; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 32@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 31; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 23@$1 28; Red State at $1 34@$1 35 ₱ bush. Corn has been in moderate demand at rising prices; sales 58,000 bushels, at 63c.@64c. for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat, 64¼c. for Sound do. in store, and 64¾c.@65c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in limited request at easier prices, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c., State at 42½c.@43½c., and Jersey at 41c.@42½c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 60c.@63c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,700 bushels. Barley is more active at old figures; sales, 9,000 bushels, including Canada at 73c., State at 76c., and California at 65c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm to-day, at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request including new at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive, though prices are essentially unchanged. The week's receipts have been 41,163 hides; sales, 17,990 hides and 12 bales do., including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 3,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lb., 22c. 6 months, usual selection; 3,400 Dry Maracaibo, 21 lb., 18½c. six months, rej. bad hides; 1,200 Dry Tampico, 24 lb., 18c. six months, rejected bad hides; 500 Dry Mexican, 24 lb., 19c. six months, rejecting bad hides; 890 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30 lb., private terms; 650 Dry Salted West Indies, 24 lb., private terms; 236 Dry Western, 23 lb., 15c. six months, rej. bad hides; 1,600 City Slaughter, 70@85 lb., 6¾c.@6¾c. cash, for export; 5,700 City and Country Slaughter, 60@70 lb., 6½c.@6¾c. cash, for export; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60 lb., 6¾c. cash, for export; 12 bales Calcutta Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 304,500, (same time last year, 163,820—year before, 245,300,) and 1,073 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 3,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. WHEELE & WILDERSTEIN review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—With the exception of a few orders from the West, sales for actual consumption have neither been numerous nor extensive. Several prominent Eastern dealers, however, have been actively searching among our stocks of leather, and, in one or two instances, bought largely for cash on speculation—to the extent, as reported, of nearly fifty thousand sides. *Oak Sole*—Business has been rather quiet. Receipts light. No change in prices. As a general thing rates are well maintained. *Week's Receipts* of sole leather about 42,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—Jobbers continue very quiet; at the East, manufacturers are now mainly engaged in Government contracts."

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin is in more request, and quoted higher, to-day, including Common, at $5 37½@$5 50 per 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine nominal. Spirits Turpentine is inquired for, at $1 35@$1 37½ per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and is in fair demand at $12 25@$12 75 for Mess, and $8 25@$9 for prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,160 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 3½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unsheared; sales, 700 boxes, at 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at steady rates; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¼c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 475 bbls., at $13 50@$14, for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is less active, at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. Heavy Goat are in active request at full prices; sales 175 bales Matamoras Goat on private terms, and 100 bales Tampico do. at 38c., 3 and 4 ₱ cent. off for cash.

SUGAR—Sales to-day 553 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c. @8¾c., and Porto Rico, part at 8¼c. @8¾c.; also, by auction, 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c. @8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs., at 9¼c. @9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request at uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., at 19½c. @20c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The chief transactions during the past week have been in foreign, prices of which, influenced by the exciting news from England, have favored sellers. Domestic has also been in fair demand and closes buoyantly. Sales include 160,000 lbs. domestic Fleece and Pulled, chiefly Fleece, at 48.c@51c.; 250 bales Smyrna at 38c.@40c. for washed and 22c. for unwashed; 200 bales Syrian, unwashed, at 21c.; 250 bales Persian, unwashed, 500 bales Mediterranean and 110 bales East Indian on private terms, and 40,000 lbs. English at 35c. ₱ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 250,000 lbs. domestic at 47c.@52c. for fleece, and 45c.@54c. for pulled,—a lot of very handsome super pulled selling at the latter rate. 977 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape, English and Spanish at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 11d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9¼.@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Cheese 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s.6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Pork at 5s.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Cheese 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk, 12¾d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 640 tons, to Glasgow, a ship, 1,287 tons, to Mare Island, coal; one, 708 tons, to Cadiz, Valencia or Alicante; one, 1,047 tons, 50,000 wheat, to a port in France; a bark, 378 tons, rum, to Constantinople; a British brig to St. Kitts; a British schooner to the windward, on private terms; a bark, 236 tons, to Havana, $1,200; a British brig, 139 tons, to Cardenas, box sheoks 25c., and bone black $5 ₱ hhd.; a brig, 287 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, sugar 40c., and molasses $3; two brigs to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; two barks to north side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3; a schooner, to Aspinwall, coal, $5.

Forgery on the Shoe and Leather Bank.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED CULPRIT.

From the Cleveland Herald, Dec. 14.

The Shoe and Leather Bank seems a favorite institution for forgers to exert their skill upon. The following particulars of a bold swindle upon several different parties in this city have just come to light, the perpetrator of which has been secured through the vigilance of Officer WHITNEY, assisted by Detective ROBERT HAGUE, of Pittsburgh.

During the early part of last week, a young man, of prepossessing appearance and manners, dressed in a Captain's uniform, and a handsome one at that, came into the banking-house of WASON, EVERETT & Co., and was introduced to the proprietors by a resident of the city. The young man gave his name as GEORGE F. DAVENPORT, a commissioned Captain in the United States Army. He formed many acquaintances in the city, to whom he made himself extremely agreeable. For several days after his introduction to the bankers, WASON, EVERETT & Co., he daily came into their office, and made several little transactions. No suspicions whatever were aroused as to his conduct, which was entirely natural. Upon Friday he presented a draft on the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, for $185, which was cashed. Upon Tuesday night, WASON, EVERETT & Co. received a dispatch from New-York, stating that the whole thing was a forgery; that he had taken one of their blank drafts and forged the names of CHARLES M. LEUPP & Co., and also that of the Cashier, W. A. KISSAM, who certified to it.

The whole forgery was pronounced very skillful. Officer WHITNEY, of this city, was at once invested with authority by WASON, EVERETT & Co. to catch the forger, in view of which he that same night telegraphed to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other prominent places. WHITNEY had suspicions that DAVENPORT had left the city on the Pittsburgh Road, and consequently went in pursuit on that road.

ROBERT HAGUE, of Pittsburgh, one of the most skillful detectives in the country, upon receiving WHITNEY'S telegram, gave chase, and found DAVENPORT'S name on the register of a Pittsburgh hotel. He found that DAVENPORT had gone to one of the most notorious gambling hells which that city affords, and, consequently, could accomplish nothing until next morning, when he pounced upon him. It has since been learned that DAVENPORT was fleeced in "fighting the tiger" to the tune of $200. He was, evidently, a better forger than gambler.

Officer HAGUE brought him here Wednesday evening. He arrested him at Pittsburgh without a warrant, and rushed him immediately out of town for fear he would get out of his clutches on a *habeas corpus*. He was at once lodged in jail, where he now laments his hard fate. The banking-house of S. W. CRITTENDEN & Co. cashed a draft of the redoubtable captain of $122 a few days previous to WASON, EVERETT & Co. doing so. Not only this—he came a watch trade over N. E. CRITTENDEN for about $40.

The Captain is a pretty smart young man, evidently traveling on his good looks and his brass coat and blue buttons. That, undoubtedly is the *taking* style at present, but Capt DAVENPORT overdid the thing.

Too much credit cannot be awarded Officers LOUIS WHITNEY, of this city, and ROBERT HAGUE, of Pittsburgh, for their exertions in this affair. It is but justice to say that WHITNEY ranks as an A No. 1 detective.

Of course DAVENPORT'S uniform and commission are bogus.

Personal.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Journal*: "The chess match between Messrs. Paulsen and Kolisch was drawn by especial agreement, thus: After the score stood Paulsen 7, Kolisch 6, drawn 15, Mr. Kolisch proposed that if the next three games should be drawn, then the match should be considered drawn. This was acceded to by his adversary, and after three more games the score stood thus: Paulsen, 7; Kolisch, 6; drawn, 18. According to the original agreement, the first winner of nine games was to be declared the victor, which was overruled by the special agreement alluded to above. You will, therefore, see that the statement in yesterday's *Journal* was incorrect. Mr. Paulsen, however, won the honors, because he actually scored one more game than his opponent, and also played open games throughout, while his opponent played close games whenever he had the second move."

Obituary.

Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of Connecticut, died in Hartford on Sunday, of pneumonia. He was born in Wethersfield, on June 23, 1777, and was the youngest but two of twelve children, all of whom he survived. Graduating at Yale College in 1794, he was admitted to the bar of Windham County in 1799, and in 1803 removed to Hartford, where he has since resided. For a number of terms, between the years 1815 and 1820, he represented his district in Congress, and in the latter year was appointed an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. In 1834 he received the appointment of Chief Justice, and the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1834 by his *Alma Mater*, Yale College. His Chief Justiceship he resigned in 1847, but while holding it, from 1831 to 1835, he acted as Mayor of Hartford. His legal reputation was very extensive and his decisions are widely quoted. Judge WILLIAMS was also very widely known as a philanthropist. Liberal of his own means, he took a prominent part in the benevolent enterprises of the day. For twenty years he was President of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and Vice-President of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford. He was President for several years of the American Tract Society, and Vice-President of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

GEORGE A. VROOM, a respectable member of the New-Jersey Bar, and at the time of his death Clerk of Middlesex county, died in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Dec. 14.

CORRECTION.—The telegraph did not designate the officer in charge of the brig *Perry*, who discovered the rebel mail at Alexandria a few days since, with as much accuracy as was desirable. His name was Lieut. JAMES C. WILLIAMSON.

INDIAN MASSACRE.—The reader will remember that upon the appearance of the Texans at Fort Stanton all the citizens in the vicinity of the Post fled to the settlements leaving their homes, crops and almost everything else they had, behind them. After the Texans abandoned the place the Apache Indians became masters of the situation, and had command of the whole country round about. In this condition of things the citizens did not return during the Summer to look after their forsaken homes and property. This Fall, however, a party of twenty men determined to revisit the neighborhood for the purpose of ascertaining whether anything could be obtained from the flourishing fields of growing crops they had left in the early Summer. The unfortunate party never returned. The whole number fell victims to the barbaric ferocity of the Apaches.

This is one of the most extensive massacres that has been committed by any Indians in this Territory for a number of years and the details of it are most heartrending.—*Santa Fe Gazette, Nov 30*

Movements of European Steamers.

Steamers.	**From.**	**For.**	**Sailed.**
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
America	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
	FROM AMERICA.		
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform; as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, would like to make the acquaintance of a young lady of intelligence and refinement, as well as of prepossessing appearance; wealth is no object, as his desire is only to have a companion in the journey of life whose happiness it will be his aim to secure. Any communication will be kept strictly confidential. Address PERCIVAL, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position, and loveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A, Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC UNION MEETING WILL BE held by the American Tract Society, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. A statement of what the Society has done in the last few months will be made by one of the Secretaries, and addresses may be expected from Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, and others.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—FORMER Pastors and members of this Church are affectionately invited to its reunion services, appointed for Dec. 22, 1861, 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY; at 2½ P. M., a reunion love-feast; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, sermon by Rev. SANFORD WASHBURN, of the Troy Conference.

PHILO SCOFIELD,
JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD, } Committee.
JOHN MILEY,

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the second of his course of sermons on the *Advent*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the third of his course of sermons on *The Immortality of the Soul*. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. H. BOOLE, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment of Gen. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of the evening discourse, *The Moral Crisis of the Nation*. Chaplain BOOLE was from the regiment that brought off the scow load of seventy contrabands from Mathias Point. He will relate, in the evening, many interesting war and Slavery incidents.

PRESBYTERIANS ARE REMINDED THAT divine service will be held in the church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. In June last, the afternoon service was changed at the instance of the Board of Trustees, to the evening, but from some undefined cause, the church does not progress. The Pastor, (Rev. W. FERRIE, A. M.,) is deemed dauntless and eloquent.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in his church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the EVENING will deliver the fourth of the series of Sunday evening sermons on the *Freer ess Mission of Jesus Christ*. The "Old Folks" will sing in this church NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE XIVth Ward Industrial School will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, in the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. Methodist Church; LUCIUS HART, Esq., and others. Presentation of prizes to, and singing by, the children. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach at the usual hours, on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 22. Subject—Morning, *The Christian Church in Pergamos*. Evening, the second of a series of discourses on Christianity and Civil Government—subject: *Christ's Respect for the Civil Power*.

THE CHURCH HUMORIST, AN EVENING WITH SIDNEY SMITH!—A Lecture by Rev. HENRY J. FOX, in the Methodist Church, corner of Istlace and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst. Tickets 25 cents. Music at 7½ o'clock on the Alexandre Organ by C. Hatch Smith. Organ from E. Fabrequette's, No. 203 Broadway.

THE MOVEMENT OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS IN FRANCE AMONGST CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, AND PHILOSOPHERS.—M. MIEL will continue to preach on this important subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the French congregation, which meets at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33rd-st., near Broadway: seats free.

THE LORD IS COMING.—THE WORD OF prophecy, fulfilling in present events, proves incontestibly the speedy appearing of Christ. His herald and messenger (Elias) will preach on this mighty theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY SUNDAY School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Grand,) will take place SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7 o'clock. Speakers: Hon. JOHN A. BRIGGS, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, and others. Singing by the children. Its friends and the public are cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-School of the M. E. Church, in 37th-st., will be celebrated in said church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Report will be read, rewards distributed, and addresses made by Rev. A. COOKMAN and R. DISOSWAY, Esq.

IN BROADWAY HALL, CORNER OF 47TH-st., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN will preach to young ladies. All invited. On MONDAY, at 8 P. M., in the same Hall, a GRAND CONCERT, by the Graduates of the Blind Institute. Mr. VAN ALSTYNE, Leader.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE FOURTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first of the series of sermons before the Association will be delivered in the Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The early battle of life*.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D.D., may be expected to preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE FAIR OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH Benevolent Society will be continued through TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 21, and MONDAY and TUESDAY before Christmas, at the School-room, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Come and buy.

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq., formerly Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Great Britain, her Policy toward the United States. Past and Present.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—STANTON-St., between Essex and Norfolk sts.; services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach next Sunday evening.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject to be chosen by the audience.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Mr. MORGAN, of Boston, Mass., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON.

REV. ALEXANDER DICKSON, OF ALBANY, is expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ., ASSISTANT Editor of the *Independent*, will speak on *The Latest Questions of the War*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING next.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—30th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York: Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS,
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
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THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
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GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Styles.
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For Equestrians.
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Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
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Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Linen Sets at $2

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.*

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.

LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY.

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY. Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and generally managed for non-residents, by

THOS. B. BRYAN,

President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.

REFERENCES—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. Special references given when desired, to investing clients in various sections of the Union.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,

late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 30th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, to attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,

No. 33 Pine-st.,

Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 31th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Cancelled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 8th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DEC. 17, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by

JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE to lease for a term of years, unfurnished; if furnished, a part or the whole would be purchased. Address, stating lowest terms and situation, Box No. 738 Post-office.

HARDWARE STOCK TO TRADE FOR real estate, with none but first mortgages on; stock well assorted, suitable for a retail store. Can be had with or without the stand. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE

OF

SUPERB FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS

FANCY GOODS,

AND

18-CARAT JEWELRY.

MESSRS.

VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

Will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK

on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24,

At 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a choice stock of elegant Fancy Goods, Jewelry, consisting in part of

REAL BRONZES, STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, SEVRES VASES.
BISCUIT STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
ODEUR, GLOVE, WORK AND MOUCHOIR BOXES.
GILT AND ORMOLU GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESSING-CASES, SURPRISE BOXES.
FANS, SHELL AND PEARL OPERA GLASSES.
MUSICAL BOXES, TOILET CASES.

ALSO,

Superb sets of Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets, Ladies' Chatelaines and Chains, Diamond Rings and Pins.

Of the newest designs and importation.

The whole comprising the most beautiful assortment of Holiday Goods ever offered at public sale. The above will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on Saturday, 21st inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignee's sale of superb diamond jewelry, watches, silver ware, elegant artistic coral sets, &c., &c., by order of Richard Dennis, Assignee, being the remaining balance of the stock sold by us on Nov. 8, and comprising by far the most valuable and recherche assortment, consisting of valuable watches, set with diamonds and pearls, independent second double lever chronometers and duplex watches in hunting and single cases, patent-lever do. by Roskell, Cooper, Tobias, and other first-class makers; ladies' and gents' chatelain vest and fob chains, cameo, pearl, and other complete sets of bracelets, brooch and ear-rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones; diamond, ruby, emerald and seal rings in variety; sterling silver ware in sets; salvers, cups, goblets, &c., &c.; gold thimbles, clusters, solitaire and hooped rings of value, diamond pins, and crosses and ear-rings. In this superb stock will be found an elegant sapphire, weighing 6 carats, surmounted by 18 fine brilliants in form of a brooch; a large brilliant opal, set with 12 diamonds; a very fine and large diamond cross, 11 fine brilliants; a pair of elegant diamond cluster ear-rings and brooch to match; a number of cluster rings, costing from $100 to $250; several sets of superbly cut coral, imported by the late owner for private sale from Naples, and varying in shade from the most delicate to the deepest rose colors—all of which will be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of Richard Dennis. The attention of the trade and others is called to this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24, At 11 o'clock each day.

At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., trade sale of wines, brandies, olive oils, whisky, rum, porter, Scotch ale, cordials and 100,000 cigars, without reserve, consisting of one puncheon Scotch and one puncheon Irish Whisky, four puncheons Jamaica rum, two quarter-casks port wine, one quarter and two one-eighth brandy, three barrels old bourbon whisky, two quarter-casks sherry, two pipes gin, forty dozen brown stout porter, twenty do. Scotch ale, fifty cases cordials, olive oils &c.; 2,000 loose bottles sundries from shelves, 100,000 cigars, assorted samples, from Cook's, on day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A VALUABLE SMILL PROPERTY.—Situated within one mile of Princeton, N. J., on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, known as the Aqueduct Mills, consisting of 35 acres tillable land, one new grist mill, 34 by 67, three stories high, and four run stones; one new saw-mill, with two saws; two large new dwelling houses, one small house and store, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The water power is ample and unfailing, and the country unsurpassed for grain of all kinds. About $7,000 may remain on the property.

Sale will be positive on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For particulars inquire at No. 119 West-st., N. Y. OBADIAH CLARK, Sheriff.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH SILVER-PLATED ENGRAVED WAITERS, CASTERS, TEA SETS, ETC., FINE GOLD WATCHES, ETC., to close a concern, by E. T. WILLS, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 15 Murray-st., consisting of over 200 rich engraved waiters, with raised heads of the most eminent public characters.

Also, fine gold watches, bracelets, etc., all warranted fine gold. Also, a large lot of fancy goods, worthy the attention of private buyers and the trade.

NEAL LOGUE, Auctioneer.

NEAL LOGUE WILL SELL, ON MONDAY Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, A. M., the contents of the dry goods store No. 467 8th-av., without reserve, for cash only. By order of the mortgagees.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20¼ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 28 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries. Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20¼ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 50 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—ON THE banks of the Passaic, New-Jersey—two farms adjoining—most beautifully situated for country residences, on the west bank of the Passaic, containing about 20 acres each, situated about half way distant between the village of Passaic and City of Paterson. Also, two other country seats adjoining the above, containing about 20 acres each, elegantly located, commanding a very beautiful view of the surrounding country. This property is on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible by cars several times through the day, and distant from the City about 15 miles. It must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LOCATION FOR A Select school or private residence, in Courtlandville, two miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, a large two-story and basement frame dwelling-house, modern finished, with carriage-house and half acre of ground. Possession immediately. Inquire of T. WHITNEY, Peekskill, or of E. GROSS, 79th-st. and 1st-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE Apply to FOWLERS, No. 22 Pine-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMEN ton stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., BECOMES A MEMber of our firm from and after this date.

ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.

COMMISSIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, wishes to represent an American firm in the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, 8 West Washington-place.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of lozenges, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,

And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told, as it should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used these are ever without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Deane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, no bargain, and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to inquire for it. It is hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 36 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered,

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COKE—REDUCED IN PRICE.—THE CHEAPest and best fuel for manufactories, bakers, and family use; invaluable for the sick room and parlors; free from smoke and gas. Delivered from the Manhattan Gas Company's Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C, at $3 per chaldron. Saves one half its price in kindling. JOHN SMITH.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 5, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will de delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° on lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, here

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

LEE says he has not received an official copy of Gen. PHELPS' Proclamation, but has information which renders it certain the printed copies are correct. Gen. DEVLIN concludes as follows:

"I need hardly say that the issuing of any proclamation on such an occasion was neither suggested nor authorized by me, and most certainly not such a one. With that important exception, I commend the report, and ask attention to the clear and business-like statement."

Gen. PHELPS, in his report, says he reached Ship Island, in the harbor of Mississippi Sound, on the evening of the 3d December, when dispatches with which he was intrusted for Flag-Officer McKEAN, were sent by Lieut. WINSLOW, of the *R. R. Cuyler*, who proceeded to Pensacola, where the Flag Officer then was, and Gen. PHELPS' arrival was made known. He found in the harbor the United States war-ships *Massachusetts* and *R. R. Cuyler*, besides several prizes, and not long afterward the steam gun-boat *New-London*, and an armed schooner, part of the Gulf blockading squadron, came in. On the west end of the island is a partially-finished fort. The island bears evidence of having been overflowed in some extraordinary storm, large trunks of trees having been drifted on some of its higher hummocks.

Gen. PHELPS also says:

"Deeming it proper to make known to the people of this region the remoter objects of this expedition, I have prepared a proclamation which I shall endeavor to have disseminated as early and as widely as possible consistent with the more pressing demands."

He concludes: While preparing the report "the *De Soto* and *New-London* have been engaging the boats of the enemy in the direction of New-Orleans."

OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

The following was received to-day from St. Louis:

To Major-General George B. McClellan:

Capt. WOOD's scouting party has returned from Rolla. It pursued the enemy south of Houston, killed one of them, and brought in a Major as a prisoner of war. About 100 of PRICE's men were captured, and released on parole, the scouting party not being able to bring them along.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. ROSECRANS' charges against Gen. BENHAM have been received at the War Department, and a Court-martial will immediately be ordered. Gen. BENHAM is charged with having permitted Gen. FLOYD to escape, with disobeying the orders of his superior, and with conduct unbecoming an officer. Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here, and will probably be present at the trial.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary CHASE arrived this morning from New-York. His Assistant, Mr. HARRINGTON, being threatened with severe illness from his incessant labors during the past few months, will be absent several days to recuperate.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S BODY GUARD.

The Tenth Regular Infantry and Sturgis Rifles, of Chicago, were yesterday detailed as Gen. McCLELLAN'S Body Guard. Gen. McCLELLAN resided at Chicago when the rebellion commenced.

THE ARREST OF EX-SENATOR JONES.

The cause of the arrest of GEO. W. JONES, was the discovery of letters written by him to JEFF. DAVIS, avowing sympathy with the rebellion, and it is said, asking appointments for members of his family under the Southern Confederacy. He is by birth and rearing a Kentuckian, but has passed much of his life in the Northwest.

TRAVEL OVER THE LONG BRIDGE.

The repairs on the Long Bridge were sufficiently completed to-day for travel to be resumed. One train of over three hundred wagons, laden with forage, passed over. Nearly all the horses in the lower part of our lines had been without forage for thirty-six hours when the transportation was resumed.

WHO COL. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS IS.

Col. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, who won the recent victory in Missouri, is a Captain in the First Artillery, U. S. A. He is one of the heroes of Fort Sumter.

LIGHT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

On Wednesday afternoon, the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, visited the Navy-yard to witness the operation of a battery of light artillery, according to the drill devised by Lieut. PARKER, U. S. N. The battery is composed, at present, of four rifled brass ten-pounder howitzers, each manned by twenty sailors, beside four gunners. It is not intended to supersede artillery drawn by horses, but to be used where the latter is impracticable. On this occasion the men were put through all the manœuvres of a regular battle—the advance, the retreat, seeking shelter, firing at will, firing in sections, taking apart carriages and changing parts, as in repairing damages, &c. All the exercises were performed with remarkable skill, and were highly commended by the President and Secretaries.

SALT IN DIXIE.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 17th, announces that two bills are now before the Virginia Legislature, looking to a relief for the people, growing out of the scarcity of salt. One proposes to invest the Governor with authority to take possession of the few hundred bushels as it is manufactured at the Preston Salt Works, at Saltville, paying for the same 75 cents a bushel, to transport it to convenient places of delivery, and distribute it among the people, in proportion to their personal wants, at the price of cost and carriage. It states, however, that the Confederate Government is making heavy drafts upon the works to cure beef and pork for the army. The announcement is also made that four weeks since a Yankee army of 10,000 men was within sixty miles of the works.

The other bill proposes to seize all the salt hoarded up by speculators, and distribute it, paying the owners the prices at which it was sold in May last.

REBEL SYMPATHY FOR MARYLAND.

A preamble and resolution was offered in the rebel Congress, at Richmond, on Monday. The preamble recites in substance the intimate relations between Maryland and the Confederate States, in their geographical situation, mutual interests, and similarity of institutions; asserts the belief that the majority of the people of Maryland desire to unite with the South, which desire is shown in the efforts of her enemies to prevent the union; that the presence of large bodies of United States troops have prevented freedom of speech at her elections; that the proposed connection will be mutually beneficial to Maryland and the Confederate States, therefore,

Resolved, That the sufferings of the good people of Maryland, under the oppression of our enemies, excite our profound sympathy, and entitle them to speedy and efficient exertions on our part for their relief; and that the war should be prosecuted with a view to facilitate the admission of Maryland into this Confederacy, with the full consent of the people.

MOUNT VERNON.

A large number of visitors daily go to Mount Vernon by land—mostly the soldiers of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division and their friends. The estate is entirely within our lines—Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S outer pickets now being four miles below. Though the estate has been visited by both rebel and United States troops in large numbers, it is creditable to both that neither have defaced or injured the property in any way. The property is under the charge of Mr. HERBERT and Miss TRACY.

WILL NOT TAKE THE OATH.

Of the score or so of lawyers in Alexandria, only two, ANDREW WILEY and J. FERGUSON BEACH, were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, which Provost-Judge FREESE made a condition to their being allowed to practice in the Court. The result has been a large increase of the practice of the loyal counselors.

NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT.

The owners of slave property in the District of Columbia are now in a bad way. The law abolishing the slave-trade in the District prevents a disposal o them here. Legislation in favor of their emancipation is imminent. The Southern market is cut off, and they can only be disposed of in Maryland, where such property has become very "uncertain." In the meantime they are offered at low rates, with no buyers.

THE PRIVATEERS AND THE HOSTAGES IN THE SOUTH.

The question of the course to be pursued in reference to Col. CORCORAN and the other prisoners now held in the South for the safety of the privateers, is one that is replete with difficulties. The Government is desirous of effecting their release, if possible, and, were there no great interests at stake, would waive the consideration of the grave offences of the privateers, and would not hesitate to give up a dozen of them in exchange for so noble a patriot and soldier as Col. CORCORAN. But the commercial interests of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are risked by such a course. If it be understood that privateers are to be treated as pirates, the fact will deter men from privateering. If they are to be treated as prisoners of war, an immunity will be given to piracy under the rebel flag. Still, a large minority, at least, of our leading men, in view of the good to be obtained by securing the release of our brave officers, and under the belief that rebel privateering has about gone to its full length, now that Southern ports are so well blockaded, favor their being treated as prisoners of war, at least so far as to secure the return of Col. CORCORAN and his companions.

AN ESCAPED REBEL.

A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 9th announces that REDMON BURKE, an aide of Col. STEWART, of the First Virginia Cavalry, who was captured at Lewinsville three months since, and who subsequently escaped from the old capitol prison was again in the rebel service, with the rebel army, near Fairfax.

The letter of Mrs. GREENHOW, the State prisoner, addressed to the Secretary of State, and which was published in the Richmond *Whig*, was never forwarded to the State Department, nor was its existence known until the printed copy was read.

SEQUESTRATION OF DEBTS BY THE REBELS.

Recent Richmond papers announce that the courts are actively engaged in sequestering the debts due in the South to Northern merchants. The *Dispatch* of the 9th reports the proceedings in the case of the C. S. A. ex. Wolff, a merchant in Richmond, to compel the defendant to pay to JEFF DAVIS & Co. a certain debt due by him to ELKERS & BROS., clothing merchants, New-York.

PROJECTILES FIRED AT PORT ROYAL.

The ordnance report received by the Navy Department from the fleet at Port Royal shows the following to have been the quantity of powder and projectiles expended in the capture of the works on Hilton Head and Bay Point:

22,980 pounds of cannon powder.
300 11-inch shells.
54 10-inch shells.
508 9-inch shells.
701 8-inch shells.
704 32-pound shells.
128 80-pound Dahlgren rifle projectiles.
56 12-pound Dahlgren howitzer projectiles.
66 30-pound Parrott projectiles.
205 20-pound Parrott projectiles.
2 68-pound solid shot.
75 32-pound solid shot.

AMENDMENT TO THE REVENUE BILL—SEIZURE OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The act of Aug. 6, 1861, to provide for increased revenue from imports, &c., and which provides for the assessment and sale of lots and lands in the seceded States, has been, and still is, inoperative by reason of the impossibility of carrying out the law where all law is nullified by the rebellion. As the Constitution will not admit of the confiscation of the estate of rebels, Mr. BLAIR has devised a bill repealing certain portions of the act of Aug. 6, and by which the lands of rebels can be taken by the Government without a violation of the provision of the Constitution. The amendment is as follows:

SECTION 21. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 6, 1861, as provides for the assessment and sale of lots and lands in the following States, namely: Virginia, east of the Alleghany Mountains, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and the title to all lots and lands in said States above named, and in that part of the State of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains, is hereby declared to be vested in the United States, in case said States shall fail on or before —— day —— eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to pay into the Treasury of the United States their proportion of the direct tax assessed against said States by the act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes."

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, that any persons who were the owners of any lands or lots in any of the above named States, are and have been loyal to the Government of the United States, he shall be authorized by patent to revert the title to the parties who formerly owned the same, subject, however, to the just claims or lien of all loyal citizens, and of citizens of all foreign Governments at peace with the United States.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all such lands and lots in the above enumerated States, as shall appear to have been the property of rebels or disloyal citizens, shall be held by the Government for the purpose of paying all damages suffered by loyal citizens at the hands of rebels, or at the hands of the officers and soldiers of our own armies, and also for the purpose of satisfying any grants of lands to the officers and soldiers of our army for their services during the present rebellion.

THE TRIAL OF COL. HALSTEAD.

On the trial of Col. HALSTEAD before the General Court-martial on Thursday, *Oliver W. Halstead* (nephew of deceased) sworn, says: The document now produced is in my hand-writing; I made it out at the request of Col. HALSTEAD early in November, at his room at Willards; I put the forage on at his request after making out the account and handing it to him, and he looking it over and informing me that that deduction was to be made; I showed the paper to Maj. NEWELL, and he said he could not examine it at that time, nor could he pay the Colonel, as he had not yet been put in funds, and that I must call again; I called on Maj. NEWELL the second time, but cannot say that I presented this account: the Colonel was sick in his room, and I returned him the account after the first presentation, and have no recollection of seeing it since until yesterday; I told him I had shown the paper to Maj. NEWELL.

The trial was here closed, when Col. HALSTEAD made a brief address to the Court, from which the following is extracted:

To the Honorable Members of the Court:

GENTLEMEN: With your permission, on the honor of an officer, gentleman, and Christian soldier, I make the following statement of the transaction, for which I have been accused and arraigned before you. That I signed my name to the certificate referred to in the charges and specifications is true; but that I signed it knowing it to be false, or with a design or intention to defraud or wrong the Government out of anything, I most solemnly deny. (The accused then went on to explain that the account was made out in the Paymaster's office and that he had signed it in haste, without examination, supposing it to be correct.) I had never received any pay for my military service before, and don't know that I ever read a certificate of the kind before. My attention since I had been in the service had been engrossed by matters which I considered of more importance. As the essence of all crime consists in the evil intent, and the Paymaster acquits me of all such intent, it might be sufficient for me to rest here, but fortuuately for me and for the cause of justice and truth, I have evidence to show that I could have had no such intention, because the account which I had made out under my direction, and presented to Major NEWELL previous to his paying me, gave the United States credit for the forage of my two horses, and it would certainly be a strange way to attempt to defraud the Government by first presenting an account to the Paymaster, giving credit for the forage, and then in a few days afterwards attempt to get pay for the forage previously credited.

It is not necessary for me now to go into the question why I have been singled out from the list of officers who stand in the same category that I do, for the victim of prosecution. The time I trust will come when the dark movers in the foul conspiracy that has been got up against me, will be brought to light, and they exposed in their true colors.

I am fortunate in having for my judges honorable men, who can appreciate my feelings and judge correctly of my motives and conduct, and who well know how to preserve and protect from reproach the reputation of gentlemen who, leaving the quiet and comforts of domestic life, lucrative professions and honorable positions in their own State, endure the hardships of a Winter camp, to offer their services and their blood in the most righteous cause which we are now engaged. I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience and attention with which you have investigated my case, and I thank the Judge Advocate for the candor, impartiality, kindness and urbanity with which he has discharged the duties of his position.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

WILLIAMSPORT, Saturday, Dec. 20.

To-day a large dwelling near the burnt mill, opposite Dam No. 5, was discovered to be on fire. Four men from the First Virginia Volunteers went over and extinguished the fire. They brought back many useful articles left by the rebels.

LATER.

An artillery duel occurred at the same place between one of our Parrott ten-pounders and a twelve-pounder of the enemy. The latter was driven off.

Squads of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance opposite Williamsport, but made no demonstration.

It is generally thought that Gen. JACKSON'S forces have concentrated to-day at Falling Waters, but only an occasional picket is seen there.

Refugees continue to arrive by the way of Hancock. They confirm the report of this morning, and add that the whole of Gen. JACKSON'S force is nearly fifteen thousand men, four thousand of whom arrived at Winchester on Sunday from the Valley.

It is thought that it is JACKSON'S intention to cross over and sack Williamsport. Some movements are being made among our troops to-day to meet any attempt of the kind.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 20, } *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 21. }

A flag of truce arrived to-day from Norfolk, but brings no news of importance.

It is understood that Capt. LE LAGNEL, who was exchanged for Capt. RICKETTS, has already been promoted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and will command the forces of the enemy at Craney Island.

Gen. WOOL and staff this morning visited the *Roanoke* to witness some target practice.

The steamer *Spaulding* will leave for Hatteras during the night. She will take stores and passengers. Among the latter are several officers who will join their regiments, and Capt. MITCHELL, of the Coast Survey, who will examine the place with reference to making it more comfortable for the troops.

ARRESTS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The Deputy Provost-Marshal this morning overhauled the steamer *George Weems*, as she was about saving for the Patuxent River landing, and arrested a man named W. T. WILSON, an Englishman, who had secreted in his clothing, and in a bladder in his hat, a quantity of morphine and quinine. He also arrested a suspicious man named HANNA, of Chester County, Penn., formerly of California. Both are supposed to be rebel agents. Gen. DIX holds them in custody. The steamer was permitted to proceed, with a guard of troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE NINETY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning, the Ninety-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Col. VAN ZANDT, arrived in this City from Albany, on the steamer *Knickerbocker*. The regiment, numbering nearly nine hundred men, proceeded at once to Governor's Island, where it will remain till its departure for the seat of war. Previous to the departure of the regiment from Albany, it paraded through the principal streets, and received quite a complete ovation. Mrs. Col. HARCOURT presented the regiment with a handsome stand of colors, which donation was received in an appropriate address by Col. VAN ZANDT. Maj. TARBELL, now in active service at the seat of war, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, on Friday, by Gov. MORGAN. A few of the men were sick with the measles, and were sent to Bedloe's Island to be cared for until their recovery. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, Jacob Van Zandt; Lieut.-Col., Jonathan Tarbell; Major, Chas. G. Clark; Adjt., Robt. F. Kewin; Quartermaster, J. V. Henry McKown; Surgeon, Robt. Morris; Asst.-Surgeon, Jno. T. Myers; Chaplain, Wm. R. Brown. Co. A—Capt., J. W. Felthousan; Co. B—Capt., G. W. Stackhouse; Co. C—Capt., Jno. G. McDermott; Co. D—Capt., Henry Crouse; Co. E—Capt., Wm. Lee; Co. F—Capt., Jno. Cooke; Co. G—Capt., Allan H. Jackson; Co. H—Capt., Jno. B. Collins; Co. I—Capt., Chas. A. Burt; Co. K—Capt., Henry S. Hurlburt.

CONDITION OF THE PORTLAND HARBOR.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 21.

A Committee of our City Government has gone to Washington to represent the defenceless condition of the harbor of Portland.

THE TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Dec. 20, says:

There are numerous and ingenious theories presented by those who are now discussing the question of a war with England. A prominent Border-State politician originates one which is ingenious. If England makes a peremptory demand for the possession of MASON and SLIDELL, and refuses arbitration on the part of the other European States, then let us recognize the Confederacy as it is, only holding the border States. Being an independent Confederacy, the fight will simply be confined to the border, unless JEFFERSON DAVIS should recede from his claim to hold Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri.

Our navy will be released from the blockade, and the armies of the North will be withdrawn from all of the Southern country with the exception of the tract of territory contested. Our army would then be released from any foe on the Continent, and with the army and navy we could then meet England on an equal footing. She would seem to be allied to a Confederacy based upon slavery—a confederacy which is only the representative of cotton and the slave-trade. The Southern people would divide among themselves, and a great part of the South would assist in the war upon the exorbitant English power.

Among the rumors of the town, it is stated that RUSSELL, the celebrated correspondent of the London *Times*, is exceedingly belligerent. Among other things, he is greatly exercised because the Secretary of State has not invited Lord LYONS to a protracted audience. There are certain forms to be observed in diplomatic intercourse, and from these forms the Secretary will not step aside. He will take his own time in answering the demands of England.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The three-masted schooner *John W. Ramsey*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River, is now loading Government stores for Locust Point. She will carry about 600 tons.

The Keyport Murder.

FREEHOLD, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1861.

The trial of JOHN SIMMONDS for the murder of young WALLING, at an oyster supper at Keyport, some five weeks since, was concluded in our Courts, here, to-day, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner—the Jury rendering a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide, after a very short deliberation."

The Hudson River.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The river here is full of ice. The *Corning* goes down to-day with one barge.

The boat from Hudson reports the ice worse below than here.

The steamer *New World* has not arrived up yet. The weather is getting colder.

The Newfoundland Line.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 20.

In reply to several inquiries it may be stated that the submarine cable reported broken between Prince Edwards Island and the main land forms no part of the connection with Newfoundland, and does not in any way affect the transmission of business to Cape Race or any other place in this province.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

The *Anglo-Saxon* is ordered to call off Cape Race, the weather permitting, for later dispatches.

The Steamship Australasian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 21.

A screw steamer with two red funnels, supposed to be the *Australasian*, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, going west.

For the Soldiers.

WHAT THE WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF IS DOING—AN APPEAL.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, } No. 814 Broadway, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We feel that it is due to the large number of persons who are daily intrusting valuable gifts to our care that they should be made acquainted with the result of their efforts, and we hope that the following statement will meet the eye of those who have been so much interested and have worked so faithfully in supplying comforts for our sick and wounded soldiers.

On Tuesday morning we received the following telegram from Mr. OLMSTED:

"Send 2,500 each, sheets, shirts, drawers, socks, owels; and 1,200 each, blankets or quilts, bed and pillow ticks, handkerchiefs and flannels, with wine, starch and cocoa, by Government steamer to Port Royal."

We have been enabled, with the aid of ten boxes from Dr. HOWE, of Boston, to fill out this requisition, with the exception of the bed ticks and drawers. One hundred and forty boxes containing these supplies are in the *Ocean Queen* on their way to Port Royal.

In consequence of this large demand, our stores are very much exhausted. Indeed, we were only able to furnish 100 bed ticks, instead of 1,200 called for, and we must again appeal to the benevolent for further supplies. In a few days we shall send again to St. Louis.

MRS. G. L. SCHUYLER,
MRS. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
MISS COLLINS,
S. W. BRIDGHAM,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D. } Committee on Supplies.

THE ILLINOIS.—Capt. WM. RATHBUN, of the steamer *Illinois*, denies most emphatically that his vessel was in a leaky condition when she left Fortress Monroe, as was stated in a telegram yesterday. She is as sound and staunch in every respect as any steamship afloat.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Chas. P. Hopkins to the Fourteenth Precinct, and John S. Walkinshan to the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Resignations—Wm. W. Morris, of the Seventh; James Parkhill, of the Twenty-ninth; Charles P. Gilbert and John J. Terhune, of the Fourteenth; and Jacob H. Beaver, of the Twenty-second Precinct.

Reinstated—Simon Martin, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Deceased—Thomas Wallace, of the Eighth Precinct, aged 36 years.

The following communications have passed between the Police Captains and the Board of Commissioners in relation to the Japanese fund:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—In view of the time having arrived for the distribution of the Japanese Merit Fund, and feeling it would be a source of reflection on the Captains of the force who were unfortunate in not being selected by your Honorable Board to receive the amount to be presented, (to the Captains most deserving,) would, while not designing to interfere with the proper distribution of the same, each for ourselves suggest, that the amount be contributed to the fund for the benefit of the loyal citizens of North Carolina who are suffering for the common necessaries of life, in consequence of their devotion to the Constitution of our common country. Respectfully.

This communication was signed by every Police Captain in New-York, and by five of those connected with the Brooklyn Department. The Board, at the meeting of Dec. 10, inst., *Resolved*, That in accordance with the foregoing request, the Trustees of the Japanese Merit Fund be authorized to pay, in the names of the Captains of Police, from the accrued interest of that fund, the sum of $200, to the Committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the aid of the suffering loyal citizens of North Carolina, and that the request of the Captains of Police be published, together with this resolution.

EXPLANATORY.—As an act of justice to the person interested, we cheerfully publish the following:

City and County of New-York, ss.—ADAM KOJANOWSKI, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: that he has seen an article published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Thursday, December 19, 1861, embraced in the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, held the day previous, wherein he is charged, while in the performance of his duty as Night Inspector of the New-York Custom-house, with soliciting some of the passengers to engage lodgings at the lodging-house No. 3 Carlisle-street, kept by WILHELM VOSS, &c. Deponent, in answer thereto, solemnly declares that the circumstances were these: That he was relieved by the Day Inspector, who came with the tug-boat which was to carry off the passengers; that he took that opportunity to return to the City by way of Castle Garden; arriving there, he accidentally met a countryman of his, who had just arrived from Europe; finding him surrounded by a number of emigrant runners, he told him not to have anything to do with them, and advised him to procure a private lodging; at this time a police officer who appeared to be in compact with those runners, ejected deponent from the building; that the deponent does not know a person by the name of WILHELM VOSS, or any other of said hotel-keepers, nor heard of them before, and further, that he has never been in Castle Garden before, and further this deponent saith not. ADAM KOJANOWSKI.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of December, 1861.

JNO. AHERN, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 2 Hall of Records.

FIRE IN A TEA AND COFFEE STORE.—At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises No. 67 Third-avenue, occupied by SIDNEY A. COOPER, as a coffee manufactory in the rear building, and as a coffee and tea store in the front one. Before the fire was extinguished the stock and buildings were damaged to the extent of $4,000. There was also considerable loss by water. The flames were first discovered in a stable between the front and rear building, and soon extended to the principal structure in front. The rear building was entirely destroyed. It was insured for $1,600 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The machinery was also insured in the same Company for $400. There was no insurance upon the stock in that building. The stock in the front building was much damaged by water; insured for $3,500 in the above-named Company. The front building was insured for $6,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The third floor, occupied by Mrs. O'KEEFE, was much damaged. She was insured for $1,000 in the Relief Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE BURSTING OF THE CROTON MAIN IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, the people in the neighborhood of Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue were aroused by the bursting of the Croton water main at that point. The news was immediately telegraphed to the Headquarters of the Police in Broome-street, and the Chief-Engineer and other officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department were at the same time notified of the break. This main is one of four which extend through the City, down the principal avenues from the Distributing Reservoir. The Fifth-avenue main only supplies water to that part of the City immediately on that line, and even if the break should prove a serious one, there need be no alarm about the supply of water being stopped. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the breakage. Every effort will be made to repair the break at the earliest possible moment.

DESCENT UPON A GAMING HOUSE.—Late on Friday night, Sergeants WILSON and TAFT, aided by a platoon of men, made an onslaught upon the gambling house of ROBERT GREENE, at No. 551 Broadway. The proprietor was arrested, also his employes, CHARLES NEVILLE and ALFRED RILEY. Two other men were taken into custody, but were subsequently discharged. Yesterday GREEN and NEVILLE were taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and, after a preliminary examination, were held to bail, the former in $500, and the latter in $300. All the furniture of the establishment, consisting of card-tables, dice-boxes, cue-boxes, dealing-boards, &c., in all valued at $1,000, were seized and conveyed to Police Headquarters. The arrests and seizure were made by directions of Superintendent KENNEDY, who is determined to break up all the gambling houses in the City, so far as the law gives him the power to do so.

ARRESTS FOR GRAND LARCENY.—DAVID FREEMAN was arrested yesterday by Officer COLFAX, upon the complaint of DEMETRIUS BISCHBACH, an Arabian, who charges that FREEMAN stole from his apartments, at No. 732 Broadway, one trunk, containing a large quantity of clothing, among which was a complete Turkish costume. The value, he alleges, was $125. Justice KELLY held the accused for trial. The complainant cannot speak a word of English. His name was subscribed to his affidavits in Arabic hieroglyphics.... The same Justice yesterday committed MARGARET WEIR, who is charged by Mr. FRANK S. DRAPER, of No. 192 Waverley-place, with stealing from him one diamond ring worth $35, one diamond breastpin worth $200, and a purse containing $50 in bills. The articles were in the pockets of DRAPER'S pants, which were in a room that the accused had charge of, as a chambermaid.

MRS. MARKS IN NEW-YORK.—MRS. MARKS was found by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, at a late hour on Friday night, wandering through the streets in a feeble and apparently destitute condition. She was taken to the station-house, where she was provided with lodgings until yesterday morning, when she was so far recruited as to be able to leave without assistance. The officer that brought her to the station-house says that when he found her, she was so weak that she could scarcely walk. It will be remembered that this woman has been confined in the jail, at Freehold, N. J., upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder of FELLNER, and was released but a few days since, the authorities in New-Jersey being unable to find sufficient evidence to hold her under arrest.

THE GRANTING OF PASSPORTS.—Deputy-Clerk BLISS, who has the Passport Department of Police duty to attend to at Headquarters, reports the nativity of persons applying for passes for the week ending Dec. 21, as follows: English, 62; German, 46; Irish, 88; Scotch, 18; French, 8; Welsh, 6; Canadians, 3; Norwegian, 1; Italian, 2; Danish, 1; Prussian, 2, Austrian, 2; Polish, 3; total, 241. Most of the Irish and Canadians went to California; most of the Germans returned to Germany. The Harbor Police boat commenced cruising about the Harbor on Thursday last, and already the advantages of the system are felt and spoken of, both in and out of the Department.

THE CANAL-STREET TRAGEDY.—Mayor WOOD has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street broker, on the 14th of December inst. The parties arrested a few days since, upon suspicion, are still detained at the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Capt. DOWLING and Sergeant JOURDAN are diligently engaged in working up the case, and they believe they will soon be able to place all the testimony which can be obtained before the Grand Jury.

THE NEWS-BOYS LOOKING OUT.—We hope Christmas will bring its usual "good cheer" to the poor lads of the News-Boys' Home, in Fulton-street. The good friends of this establishment who forgot them on Thanksgiving Day, or wished to reserve their gifts for the festival of the Nativity, will now have an opportunity of contributing to the Christmas comforts of these hard-working and deserving lads. Donations for this purpose can be sent to the News-Boys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street, care of C. O'CONNOR, Superintendent.

A FEMALE REBEL.—The Southern lady, whose arrest at Rutland, Vt., has been noticed by telegraph, arrived in this City yesterday, in charge of a Vermont officer, and was taken to the Prescott House, to await orders from the Secretary of State for her disposal. She proves to be a Miss RACHAEL MAYERS, and is charged with misprision of treason in conveying letters and information South.

BROKE HIS NECK.—At 10 o'clock last evening DAVID CARDEN fell down a flight of stairs at No. 310 West-street, and broke his neck. He died instantly. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present. He answered, promptly, "A PAIR OF SKATES." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will give a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM," either man, woman or child, who would not like to give or receive a present of a beautiful pair of skates. The person must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown him, or the reward will not be paid.
CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS! LADIES' SKATES!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and take your stand on a pair of CONOVER & WALKER Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.
N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, from $2 to $75, of our own fitting up. A most useful holiday present.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.
Cutlery of all kinds.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

That part of Broadway where it is intersected by Fulton-st., is remarkable for the frequent occurrence of "jams," and the difficulty pedestrians sometimes experience in effecting a crossing; but it is no less remarkable from the fact that KNOX, the great designer and introducer of the highly popular Holliday Hat, has his store at the northeast corner.

[Advertisement.]

MEASLES ARE PROSTRATING THE VOLUNTEERS by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture depôt of WARNER PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 21—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen, &c.*—Mrs. F. Pinchon and child, Justus Adelberg, lady and child, F. Billings, Anton M. Mosle, B. F. Stephens, Miss Anna Bicker, F. Delluc and lady, all of New-York; J. Smith, San Francisco; Mrs. Johanna Ubbelohde and two sons, Bremen; Francis Avery, Cincinnatti; Marcus Samiel, J. Bernard, lady and three children, L. Bianci, all of New-York; H. Cohn, Charles Stuart, Samuel Levy, Wilhelm Hotze and lady, Oscar Kroech, all of Chicago; Henry Thuerman and child; Ad. Bachman, Cincinnati; Sigismund Frey, Montreal; John J. Machado, Henry Burjam, of New-York; Bento de Santos, Portugal; F. R. Heron, Buffalo; David Mergenthelm, Chicago, St. Louis, Mo.; Franz Schmidt, Ludwig Kuenzel and lady, A. Labouriciere and lady, Henry Bolte, lady and child, Diedrich Passdorf, all of New-York, and 35 in the steerage. Total 84; $259,232 in specie.

DEC. 21—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mme. H. Dechand, James Dixon, M. Houdayer and lady, Louis Nanon, Wm. Foreman, J. B. Leech, John G. Kiersing, S. G. Connors, Alfred Thompson, James Blair, Mrs. J. Milward, Narcissi Ross.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon rises.... 10 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 58 | Gov. Island 11 47 | Hell Gate.... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Jason, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Hamm, London, Richard Irwin & Co.; Daniel Webster, Drivell, E. Morgan & Wiley; Louisa Hatch, Grant, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricards & Co.; Kate Sweetland, Thorndike, Galway, Metcalf & Duncan; Windsor Forest, Delane, Havre, C. G. Duncan & Co.

Barks John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; Hyperion, Gibson, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Freden, (Russ.,) Tomley, Queenston, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Willing, De la Haye, Tralee, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; T. Cushing, Hamman, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co., Reindeer, Coutts, Philadelphia, C. B. Fessenden.

Brigs Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; M. T. Ellsworth, Lawrence, Cienfuegos, D. R. De Wolf; Courier, (Prus.,) Schwaluck, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Congden, Forbes, St. Kitts, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Ina, Lancey, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Rainbow, Stevens, Cardenas, J. & T. A. R. Web